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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, MAY 20, 1899.

No. 20

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Recording Thermometers, Pressure Gauges and  
Electrical Instruments. Thermometers for Cold Storage  
Rooms. Send for Circulars.

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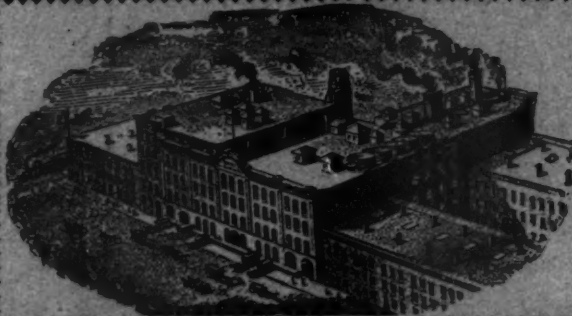
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SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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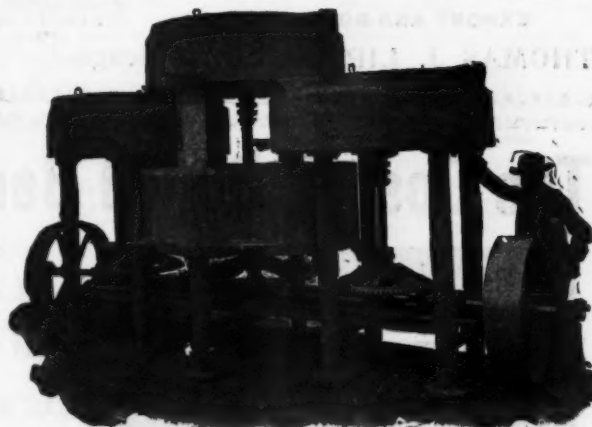
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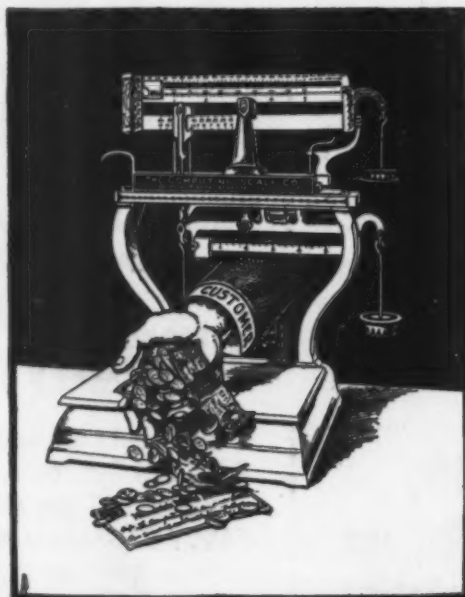
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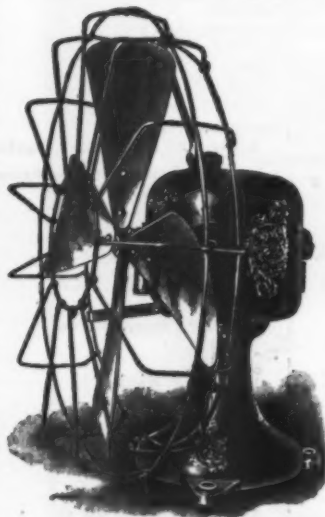
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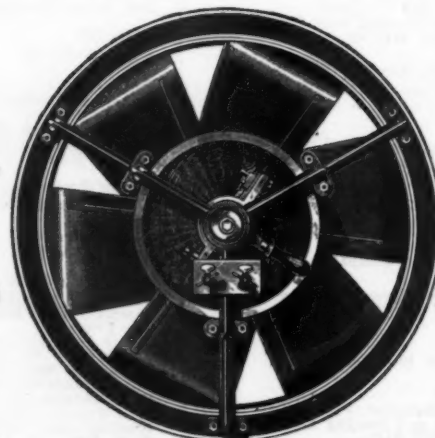


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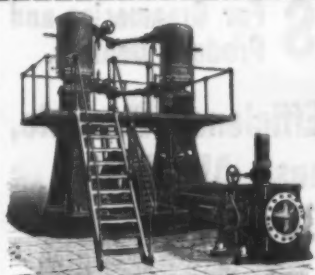
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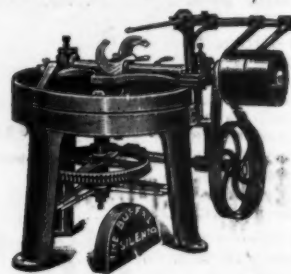
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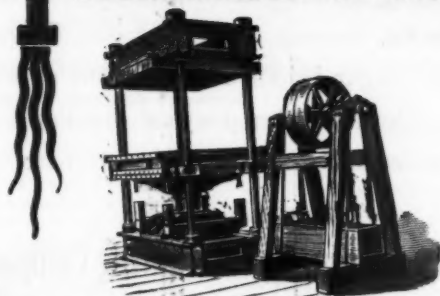


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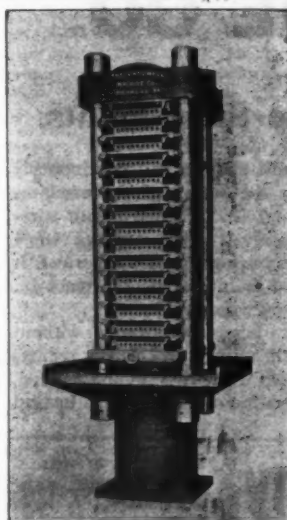


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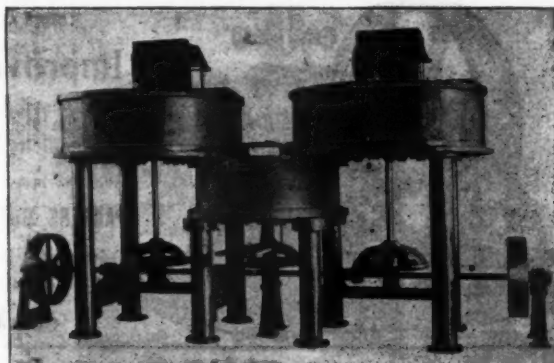
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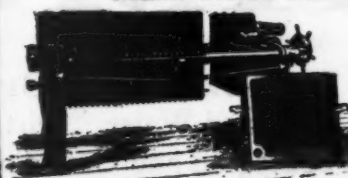
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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## THE TRUSTS.

Notwithstanding all warnings from conservative quarters and in spite of the repeated serious breakdown in industrials, the trust mill goes on with its disastrous grinding. Our trades, too, have been invaded by the greedy promoter. Since the American Hide and Leather Company was incorporated with a proposed capital of \$70,000,000, a Glue Trust of \$35,000,000 and a Soap Trust of \$50,000,000 are seriously spoken of and in fact about to be formed. It will now take a great deal longer time, than at the beginning of the Trust era, to perfect these organizations, as the public has long ceased to be the unsuspecting innocent abroad who could be easily induced to relieve cunning bankers of tons of steel engravings of imaginary value.

As a matter of fact, the financing bankers themselves began to take fright and are very reluctant in parting with their cash for the benefit of the promoter or of manufacturers who are anxious to unload their burdens. The American Hide and Leather Company, though incorporated for some time, could as yet not perfect the transfer of the plants and is most likely to drag along for a considerable time. The other Trusts mentioned above will unquestionably meet with similar and probably increased difficulties. Mere speculating in such watered stocks has by no means proved as profitable as originally expected, and many a share subscribed and paid for at par is quoted at a big discount. And the investor, who trusted in the prospectus to receive much higher dividends, than gilt-edged bonds could furnish, finds such prospective returns rather too uncertain to live upon.

This is only a partial realization of the forecast made by all conservative and sagacious observers at the very beginning of the Trust era. The balance will follow, unavoidably, irresistibly. Commercial depressions, political disturbances, financial disasters are necessary outcomes of a movement which undermines competition, ruins individualities and corrupts our public life. The end of the so-called industrial consolidation may not be very near, but it is in sight, and the sooner it sets in, the more it will be possible to limit its nefarious results.

## FREIGHTS THAT KILL.

American trade to many foreign ports, like India, Africa and much of South and Central America where regular lines of steamers do not ply, is hampered or practically prohibited by excessive freight rates. A small margin is sufficient to turn the tide of commerce to or from a port, and when it comes to paying as much for carriage as the commodity is worth a prohibitive barrier is set up. By comparing the tonnage rate from Great Britain and Continental ports to some distant port touched by the regular freight line steamers from those countries with that charged to the same ports from America via these countries, this fact will be more fully impressed. The

high rate in irregular bottoms kills the cargo in too many cases.

A leading trade characteristic of England, France and Germany is to subsidize a mail line to that part of the world through which either country desires to cultivate or extend settlement and trade. We need not adopt this imperialistic policy. American ingenuity and enterprise should be equal to the necessities of the case. Most of our freight to India or to any out-of-the-way country or community has, at present, to be handled through European agencies at an extra cost and longer delay. The balance is shipped direct from this country in haphazard bottoms or in special charters at a terribly increased and killing cost. Freight rates bar us often without even serious competition from the rival commodity itself.

Germany, to foster and to extend her trade in Africa, Asia, and Oceania has just signed a contract with the Lloyd Steamship Company to pay that line a subsidy of \$1,392,500 per year for fifteen years. In return for this, the company maintains three lines of regular communication. One of these is via a Belgian or a Dutch port, Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo (Ceylon) Singapore (Straits Settlements) and Hong Kong to Shanghai (China), returning by the same route; one through the same ports and on to Yokohama (Japan), with branch lines from Hong Kong to Shanghai, and from Singapore to German New Guinea and other outside places in Polynesia; and a third line through the China line ports to Colombo, deviating there to the following Australian ports, viz.: Adelaide (S. A.), Melbourne (Vict.), Sydney (N. S. W.). The ships will be about 6,000 tons. They are all to be built in German yards of German material, and to enter upon the contract by next October. They are to be auxiliary to the German navy, and subject to the orders of the Admiralty when required. They will conform structurally to navy requirements.

A peculiar condition enters the above contract. In case German and foreign goods are being simultaneously offered for dispatch, the German goods are, when crowded, to have the preference. "The Imperial Chancellor may prohibit the importation by German, Belgian, or Dutch ports of such agricultural products as may compete with those of German agriculture."

The Kaiser seems to be getting down to trade details in his mail subsidy contracts. In it all is a significant hint for greater commercial enterprise in our own commercial houses. France, through the Messageries Maritimes Company and others, and England, per the Peninsular and Oriental, and the Orient lines, as well as through other lines, are, by liberal mail subsidies, paving the way for their future trade as well as attempting to feed that which is developed. We need regular lines and more of them to the outer ports of the world.

We are not forced to the dangerous paternalism of mail subsidies to gain that which we can win in open competition, and which is better thus won. Trade, however, which is



worth the while of important European countries, who are in a disadvantageous position, to reach for at the expense of their pockets, is worthy of serious note by our own favorably conditioned commercial interests. Luckily our food products are in such an advantageous competitive position as to warrant the imposition of a reasonable freight charge. American implements and other products which are in a strong competitive position seem to beckon shipping companies to put regular bottoms under them, especially at a time when competition to regular ports and well developed markets has reduced the carriage rate to such a narrow and unprofitable margin. There is an abundance of American freight willing to go, and we believe that there are hordes of people willing to receive it, if our commercial and shipping interests locked their heads and agreed upon ports, products and rates for regular lines.

### SEARCHING FOR PRODUCTS.

Chemistry is working itself into a fever exploiting science. The whole food question has not been searched to its final analysis. Science is still searching for new foods. Laboratories are exploring every waste which might by chance be converted into a by-product. The close competition in trade leaves such a narrow margin that upon the conversion of wastes depends the safety and permanency of many of our large industries. The ukase has gone forth from many food houses to the chemists of the country: "Find a new by-product." Science is not crazy. Its energy is stimulated by its present success and by its success in the past. This is kept alive by the feeling that the possibilities of its field have not been exhausted. Its researches are, therefore, persisted in, and the table from time to time sees a new dish upon its cover.

American enterprise has, by the assistance of science in evolving one after another the numerous families of by-products, added to our sources of wealth. This assistance which science has rendered to commerce has made it possible for many of our enterprises to scale the cost of production and the selling price on the main product to a minimum and thus enabled many of our big concerns to successfully meet their competitors in the markets of the world. Bacteria and other germs have been gradually processed into inactivity in most food products. Thus chemistry has also aided health.

The "Queenslander" suggests that a cross between the Tamworth and the Berkshire would produce the ideal "baconer." This suggestion is probably based upon the fact that the unwieldy Tamworth has an uncompromising tendency to large cuts, while the symmetrical little Berkshire, in comparison, to very small hams and slabs of bacon. At the recent Brantford show in Canada, where such bacon hogs as the Yorkshire, Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Poland-China, Chester and Tamworth breeds competed against each other the last named took first, second and third prize. In the class of grades all of the prizes also went to the Tamworth. The Canadian, how-

ever, is as much wedded to his Tamworth, as the Southern farmer in the United States is to his big, fat, greasy Ohio Improved Chester. The trade hog, and the sweet, streaky baconed shoit for the connoisseur are two distinct hogs. Not too big, not too lean, not too fat is the sought-for general trade hog.

### OUR EXPORTS OF MUTTON.

The absence of mutton from our list of April exports is made more conspicuous by the immense volume of trade which we do with Europe in beef and pork products. It might be urged that we are too far from this market for profitable competition if it were not for the fact that our greatest competitor in that market ships frozen mutton fully 10,000 miles further than we do, to it. It looks strange that with the tropics and this vast distance eradicated we can not supply Europe as well with mutton as with our other meat products. Canada and Argentina each send to Great Britain three times as much mutton as we do, while Australasia exports to the same country much more mutton than all of the balance of the world does. It can not be, and it is not true, that our mutton is inferior to, at least, the North or South American product, and a refrigerated carcass should reach the foreign market at less cost, and in a more acceptable sale state from America than even a defrosted frozen carcass. We are short now, in sheep, but, generally, the American demand is not equal to the American supply. If so, we can, like others, breed flocks for the foreign market.

### OUR EXPORTS FOR APRIL.

Our export of food products for last month and the months immediately preceding it show the strain and the evil effect of the late slaughter of our meats. Our April export of live cattle showed a decrease both in numbers and in value from that of April, 1898. The total, for April, 1898, 29,443, value, \$2,724,848; April, 1899, 27,610 head, of value, \$2,547,691. For the ten months ending April, 1898, 346,890 head, value, \$31,438,190; same period, 1899, 254,290 head, valued at \$23,031,927. Our export herd thus decreased considerably in numbers and in price realized.

Hogs did not follow cattle in the decline for April, except in price, and showed a net gain for the preceding ten months. In April, 1898, we exported 411 hogs at \$4,160; April, 1899, 541, at \$3,671. For the ten months ending April, 1898, 5,110 hogs at \$36,852; 1899, 7,474 hogs, at \$44,941.

Beef products showed an increase of note for last month over April of last year, and the ten months ending May 1 of this year also gave a slight increase over that period of 1898. In April, 1898, 211,789 pounds of canned beef went abroad, valued at \$2,512,695, as against 256,192 pounds of value of \$3,808,348 last month. In the ten months ending with April, 1898, 33,750,418 pounds, valued at \$2,974,915, were exported, and 33,284,086 pounds, valued at \$3,036,798, in 1899.

Fresh beef also showed a gratifying increase last month over April of 1898, though the ten months ending with April, 1899, showed a slight decrease in quality and value over that period of 1898. We exported fresh beef in 1898, 22,049,018 pounds, value, \$1,872,924;

1899, 25,199,639 pounds, value, \$2,101,724. For the ten months ending April 1898, 227,061,272 pounds, worth \$18,805,637; 1899, 222,131,231 pounds, worth \$18,547,077.

Salted beef showed an increase both for April last, and for the ten months ending with it. Our exports of this product were: For April, 1898, 4,061,659 pounds, value, \$231,652; April, 1899, 4,485,290 pounds, value, \$259,511. For the ten months ending April, 1898, 37,944,054 pounds, worth \$2,041,538; 1899, 40,214,401 pounds, worth \$2,236,887.

Beef tallow showed a decided falling off last month, but showed an increase for the ten months ending with it. The totals are: For April, 1898, 11,655,653 pounds, worth \$448,235; 1899, 5,995,385 pounds, worth, \$264,452. For the ten months ending with April, 1898, 58,805,597 pounds, valued at \$2,209,133; 1899, 81,747,477 pounds, valued at \$3,271,679.

Hog products changed about considerably. Last April showed a heavy loss over the same month last year. And the ten months of the two years (1898-1899) varied in quantity and value. April, 1898, we exported of bacon 59,167,437 pounds at \$4,158,066, and 42,886,306 pounds, worth \$3,158,225 last month. Ten months ending April, 1898, 537,265,501 pounds, valued at \$34,880,578, for that period of this year.

April, 1899, also showed a loss in hams. Our export lists foot up for April, 1898, 20,882,343 pounds at \$1,977,919; 1899, 17,334,064 pounds, at \$1,590,129. The ten months ending April, 1898, 163,186,453 pounds, value, \$15,584,724, and for 1899, 182,667,815, valued at \$16,774,792.

Pork was a redeeming feature. In April, 1898, we exported 9,881,624 pounds, valued at \$611,493, as against 13,778,985 pounds, valued at \$813,609, in April, 1899. And for the ten months ending with April of each year we sent out: 1898, 77,704,520 pounds, worth \$4,351,637; 1899, 138,523,305 pounds, worth \$8,272,849.

Lard barely held its own for the ten months, though it experienced a slight falling off for April last. Of this product we shipped abroad in April, 1898, 59,134,934 pounds, at \$3,409,536; 1899, 57,117,766 pounds, at \$3,048,219. For the ten months ending April 1898, 581,153,238 pounds, at \$31,596,742; 1899, 583,863,874 pounds, worth \$34,881,662. Oleo-margarine shows increased value both for April and the ten months ending with it. Our exports show a total of 429,367 pounds, worth \$35,141, for April, 1898, and 368,116 pounds, valued at \$36,663. For the ten months ending with April, 1898, 2,940,757 pounds, at \$267,231; same period this year, 4,653,858 pounds, valued at \$423,766.

Oleo oil about held its own for April, and shows an increase for the ten months ending with it over a similar period last year. In April, 1898, there was shipped 12,363,561 pounds of oleo oil for \$739,874, and 12,490,677 pounds, worth \$856,441 last month. For the ten months ending April, 1898, 107,150,154 pounds, at \$6,362,599; 1899, 111,817,455 pounds, valued at \$7,110,748.

Dairy products, though showing a loss for the ten months ending with April last, over the same period of last year, show remarkable increase for last month itself. Butter increased from 642,886 pounds at \$109,061 in April, 1898, to 1,114,343 pounds, at \$176,634 last month, and decreased from 21,605,123 pounds at \$3,230,853 for the ten months ending April, 1898, to 17,489,164 pounds, at \$2,838,776 for the same period ending last month. Cheese fell from 1,834,634 pounds in April, 1898, to 688,416 pounds last month, and from 41,650,951 pounds for the ten months ending April, 1898, to 26,284,208 pounds for the same period ending last month. There are some unsatisfactory features about the falling off in our export of food products.

# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**STILL DEPRESSED CONDITIONS—AT EASIER PRICES SHORTS FAIL TO COVER EXTENSIVELY—HOG RECEIPTS STILL GREATLY UNDER LAST YEAR AT THIS TIME, BUT DEPRESSING, ESPECIALLY AS EXPORT DEMANDS FOR THE PRODUCTS ARE LESS THAN THEN—PACKERS STILL GETTING MOST OF THE JULY OPTION QUITTED BY OUTSIDERS.**

It is a poor condition of affairs, while the most unsatisfactory development is the improbability of any near change for an improved situation. The hog supplies are much under those of last year for this period, but they are sufficiently large to work against any attempts for steadiness as to prices of the products, since their outturns accumulate quite as freely as those in the diminished export business by relation underway in lard and meats. There has been no question but that the products have gone off in prices for the week as hogs have declined, and well in sympathy with the declining tendency of the latter, notwithstanding the fact that the products have been for some time much out of relation to the values of the swine, and that the latter should stand a material decline to bring them in the ordinary comparison with the products, while that of the latter should hold fairly steady. But whether there is continued disposition to use the offerings of products against the hog market in the natural desire to shake it up to lower prices, and with the feeling that the products will take care of themselves as the season advances, or whether the products are in that position of dullness that they are sinking more in their values by reason of it, is not quite clear, although we are inclined to the belief that more than ordinarily latterly, the products have more direct features of weakness, while that the packers would be more inclined to support them, or at least would be less disposed to crowd their prices to an easier basis. But the current of weakness has been additionally shown in that the short interest has been added to latterly, and at no time for a few days has it been scared to material covering. Unquestionably the condition of the export business is decidedly unsatisfactory, and except as an occasional spurt has come along in the trading in lard on continental account, the general drift of the demands from foreign markets has been of a very conservative order. It is true that this month is not usually looked upon as a lively one in the line of shipments, yet the movements out are so much less than at this time last year that the difference in the hog receipts has not prevented accumulations of the products more material than those for the month, while the supplies in sight, especially of lard, act to restrain any attempt to steady affairs, and which otherwise might have been done by support. While the packers have for the most part been ready to take in the products as they have come out at declining prices, yet it is clear that they have not much encouragement for nearby improved conditions and that their expectations of profits are based more

upon a revived situation later on, while it would seem as though a decidedly livelier export business would have to come about first. The shorts who had been until recently a little bit scared on any reactions from weakness, seem more within, a few days, to have assumed a confident attitude and it is rarely that they show any anxiety over covering. Yet it would appear that no further material declines could be looked for, unless something unusual in a protracted export trading runs along, and that concessions are likely to be of a feeble order, unless something unexpected develops concerning hog receipts. It is quite clear, however, that if prices are to have reactions to firmness that the packers will have to do most of the steering that way, since they will hardly in the near future at least turn a sufficient outside sentiment that way to help along unless there should be something in the way of export demands as a basis of a much more positive character than at present indicated, or a falling off in the receipts of hogs of an order which seems improbable. The cautiousness of foreign markets over buying is in marked contrast to its sentiment last year, while it seems to have settled back to the policy adopted through several recent seasons, with last year only as an exception. Then there was climbing for supplies of the products by reason of the short hog crop upon the continent. This year with a larger supply of the swine abroad enough dependence is placed upon the productions there, to permit conservative operations in this country, and the adoption of the old time tactics on their part of buying the property as they want it for near use, and holding off as long as possible for its weakening effect upon affairs here. That accumulations are not making these extensively is shown by any statement of stocks of lard that appear, and from the temper of buying orders sent here for both lard and meats. The best point about the movements of meats and lard from the West this week has been an increase of orders from the home trade. The South and Southwest have been furnishing buying orders there in a more general way, and on the whole this home business is now fairly satisfactory.

In New York it has been almost impossible to sell steam lard to the foreign markets, despite the willingness to accept easier prices than those of the previous week, and the sentiment, of English shippers, particularly, is to hold off until the situation is more settled. The continent shippers have taken steadily moderate quantities of refined lard, but have not increased their interest over buying. The West India demands here have been of a moderate order, at no time showing activity. The city cutters have had a very good sale for loose shoulders and hams, mainly on local account, and to near markets, and have held prices steadily. The trading in bellies has been rather spiritless, both for export and on home wants, but their prices have hardly varied through the week.

Export sales here this week: 750 tes. Western lard, including 400 tes. iron bound, 350 tes. city do., 150 boxes bellies, 50 tes. do., and 150 boxes backs.

Beef, city extra India mess has a slow export trading, while it is offered at \$13.50, and at which 200 tes. were sold. Barreled lots are taken up moderately; mess quoted at \$8.50@9.00; racket at \$9.00@10.00; family at \$10.50@11.00.

Beef hams are under moderate attention

from smokers and quoted at \$19.50 for car lots.

Canned meats have not changed in prices for some time.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 5,282 barrels pork, 13,456,576 pounds lard and 17,040,214 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 7,221 lbs. pork, 20,550,805 pounds lard, and 25,202,206 pounds meats.

On Saturday, 13th, hog receipts west, 37,000; last year 72,000. The products quickened to firmness under the small receipts of hogs, and closed for the day 10@12 higher on pork, 7 points on ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.30; city do., at 4.85; refined lard at 5.55 for continent, 5.85 for S. A., 7.00 for S. A. kegs; compound lard at 4%@4%. Of pork sales of 125 barrels, mess at \$8.50@8.75; 75 barrels city family at \$10.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4%@4½. 2,000 pickled hams at 7%@8; 15,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5@5½. Hogs at 5¼@5½. On Monday, hog receipts west, 72,000; last year, 91,000; the increased supplies of hogs and larger than had been estimated at Chicago, sent the products early to an easier basis, followed by higher prices under increased buying, with the International Packing Co. taking July and September lard, but was afterwards dull and easier, closing unchanged to 2 points higher for the day. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.30; city do. at 4.90. Refined lard at 5.55 for continent, 6 for S. A., 7@10 for do. kegs. Compound lard at 4%@4½. In pork, sales of 200 barrels mess at \$8.50@9.00, 50 barrels city family at \$10.50; short clear at \$10.00@12.00. In city cut meats sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 4%@4½; 2,500 pickled hams at 7%@8; 20,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5@5½. Hogs at 5%@5½.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 73,000; last year, 99,000. The products opened firm and advanced a little, but became weak on larger supplies of hogs at Kansas City and Omaha, and closed at declines for the day of 7@12 for pork, and 2 points for lard and ribs. There was increased cash demand for lard. Shorts gave the market no support, and scalpers were doing little. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.30; city do. at 4.92. Refined lard at 5.55 for continent, 6 for S. A., 7@10 for do. kegs. Compound lard at 4%@4½. Of mess pork, sales of 200 barrels mess at \$8.38½ to \$8.87½. 75 barrels city family do., at \$10.50; short clear at \$10.00@11.75. In city cut meats, sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 4%@4½. 3,000 pickled hams at 7%@8; 18,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5@5½. Hogs at 5%@5½.

On Wednesday hog receipts West 85,000; last year 128,000. The products weakened under the hog supplies and the unsatisfactory export demands and closed at declines for the day of 15 for pork, 5 points for lard, and 2@5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.27½; city do., at 4.85. Compound lard at 4%@4½. Of pork sales, of 200 barrels mess at \$8.25@8.75, and 50 lbs. city family at \$10.50. City cut meats had not changed in price.

On Thursday, hog receipts West, 76,000; last year 103,000. The products were alternately easy and firm and closed at an advance for the day of 2@5 points, all around, most marked on May. The receipts of hogs were larger than looked for, however, steadily, materially under those of last year. The advance in wheat had a little influence on the speculative sentiment in hog products. In New York, Western steam lard, 5.25; city do., at 4.85. Compound lard at 4%@4½. Of mess pork, sales of 150 barrels at \$8.25@8.87½. 50 barrels city family do. at \$10.50. Short clear at \$10.00@12.00. City cut meats are firm in price; pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½; pickled hams 8@8¼; pickled bellies, loose, 5@5½. Hogs, 5%@5½.



On Friday the improved tone which developed with Thursday's market made further headway and some advance was made early in prices. We think that the situation for the last two days is decidedly healthier, while that it looks as though bottom had been touched, although if a marked near advance should come about it would have as its main stimulus any bullish tone on wheat. We believe that the export demand, which at present is very dull, would be sharply quickened on a rising market to further keeping it along. There were some reactions through the day as wheat sagged from its best prices, while it was clear that the varying market for the hog products was wholly in sympathy with wheat.

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The early part of the present week found the Rotterdam market at 45 for choice oil and little doing, as the supplies left over from last week were light. Arrivals since took place, choice oil selling at 46 florins, and market closing strong at this figure for the best qualities, and little oil on hand in that market.

No change to report in the price of neutral lard, which has been quiet all week.

### Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending May 13, 1899, is as follows:

To	Week ending May 13, 1899.	Same Week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '98 to May 13, '99
<b>PORK, BBLs.</b>			
U. Kingdom...	815	2,076	55,438
Continent...	167	2,573	32,395
So. & Cen. Am.	391	382	12,221
W. Indies...	2,428	1,899	60,264
Br. No. Am.	48	271	9,273
Other countries	1,433	20	3,197
Total .....	5,282	7,221	172,788
<b>HAMS AND BACON, LBS.</b>			
U. Kingdom...	13,819,819	22,083,581	401,100,597
Continent...	2,544,295	2,950,275	95,835,734
So. & Cen. Am.	212,625	145,975	3,220,127
W. Indies...	429,075	6,400	7,263,773
Br. No. Am.	18,650	12,000	255,425
Other countries	15,760	3,975	467,200
Total .....	17,040,214	25,202,206	508,142,856
<b>LARD, LBS.</b>			
U. Kingdom...	6,137,415	10,455,116	166,734,986
Continent...	5,573,621	9,315,550	208,813,184
So. & Cen. Am.	1,148,530	518,905	12,445,517
W. Indies...	547,070	117,710	15,148,413
Br. No. Am.	9,240	69,424	170,559
Other countries	40,700	44,100	1,343,720
Total .....	13,456,576	20,550,805	404,656,379

Recapitulation of the week's reports.  
Week ending May 13, 1899.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York....	4,680	6,154,100	6,955,390
Boston....	553	5,559,900	5,049,704
Portland, Me. ....	...	210,100	910,500
Phila., Pa. ....	...	1,427,970	292,415
Balto., Md. ....	...	1,692,194	1,343,381
Norfolk, Va. ....	...	...	600,280
New Orleans...	67	7,025	4,040
Montreal .....	2	1,988,925	200,000
Galveston, Tex. ....	...	...	91,866
Total .....	5,282	17,040,214	13,456,576

## HATELY BROTHERS,

169 Jackson Street, Chicago.

## EXPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW, OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98 to May 13, '99.	Nov. 1, '97 to May 14, '98	Increase.
Pork, lbs. ....	34,537,600	31,088,000	3,460,600
H'ms, b'n, lbs. ....	508,142,856	542,706,793	34,563,937
Lard, lbs. ....	404,656,379	397,558,171	7,098,208

Decrease, Hams and Bacon .....

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 19.—Closing.—Beef.—Dull; extra India mess, 60s.; prime mess, 55s. Pork.—Dull; prime mess Western, 45s. Hams.—Short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, steady, 37s. 6d. Bacon.—Firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., 31s. 6d.; short rib, 18 to 20 lbs., 30s.; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs., 28s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 28s. 6d.; long clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., 28s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 28s. 6d. Shoulders.—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 22s. 6d. Lard.—Steady; prime Western in tcs., 26s. 3d.; American refined in 28-lb. pails, 27s. Butter.—Finest United States, nominal; good, 65s. Cheese.—American finest white firm, 51s. 6d.; American finest colored dull, 49s. 6d.; ordinary new, 48s. Tallow.—Prime city firm, 22s. 9d.; Australian in London firm, 24s. 9d. Cottonseed oil.—Hull refined; June-August firm, 15s. 3d.

### Personal.

—Secretary A. C. Barbeau, of the United Exporters' and Traders' Association of America, of 30 Broad street, New York, leaves to-day (Saturday) on the Campania for a European trip. He will visit London and Paris and other cities in Europe before his return.

We are informed that Mr. Frank G. Bolles has accepted the management of the advertising department of the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, assuming charge this week. There are probably few if any better known advertising men whose careful work have been noticed by the trade than Mr. Bolles. His previous experience eminently fitted him for an offer which he accepted with the Westinghouse Company's advertising department at Pittsburg from which place he went to Cincinnati. The Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company are to be congratulated upon securing the services of a gentleman so thoroughly competent to take charge of such an important department of their business.

### Beef for Manila.

The United States refrigerating ship Glacier left the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday, having on board beside a large cargo of general stores and ammunition for Admiral Dewey's fleet, 1,500,000 pounds of fresh beef for the army in the Philippines. This beef was shipped from Kansas City in refrigerating cars and is the largest single shipment of fresh beef for which the Government has given a contract.

The State Department was recently informed that the United States consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, had issued and charged a fee for certificates of non-infection of hides of meat cattle shipped to the United States. The information was referred to the Treasury Department, and Assistant Secretary Spaulding has replied that it is not necessary for United States consuls to issue such certificates. It is necessary to take precautions in the importation of hides to guard against the spread of anthrax and other diseases, but the Treasury Department says that a consular certificate is not required, but that the only evidence except for dry salted and arsenic cured hides asked for is a disinfection certificate, and for hides so salted and cured a statement on the invoice to that effect.

### Inspection of Hides in Canada.

The Dominion Tanners' Association asks for a more rigid inspection of raw hides. This association asks for an inspector. The Quebec and Montreal butchers will send a deputation to Ottawa to oppose this. At the next meeting of the Butchers' Association the delegation will be appointed. Alderman Lareau is taking a lively interest in the matter.

### Anti-Friction Metal.

Merchant & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago, report in their Smelting Department an active demand for their Iridium Anti-Friction Metal. This is a peculiar alloy of the Rabbitt Metal class which is very much like the famous Parsons English mixture which has been used in heavy machinery and steamship work for a great number of years. The above firm, after extensive experiment and tests, put this mixture on the market a number of years ago, and time has only given full proof of its merits. It is a coarse grained, very white, light and extremely tough material which is equal to brasses in its endurance and anti-frictional qualities, but which can be much more easily used as it can be melted in the ladle and poured into the boxes instead of being cast and filed to fit as is necessary with brasses.

## Preserves

—fruits, jellies, pickles or catsup are more easily, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Refined Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dossens of other uses will be found for.

**Refined Paraffine Wax**

In every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and acid proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

## To Lard, Grease and Tallow Renderers.

Has your lard a clear white color?  
Has your lard a proper flavor?  
Has your lard a strong odor?  
Are you obtaining the full yield from your stock?  
Do you have trouble in settling, bleaching, deodorizing or stiffening your grease, tallow or lard?  
Are you getting from your stock the highest grade you should?  
Are you getting dark colored grease or tallow from good high grade stock?  
Do you want to obtain white grease from dark stock?  
Are you getting all the grease, tallow or lard from your tankage?  
Does your fertilizer heat when piled?

The above are but a few of many problems which daily confront the renderer. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations we will give practical suggestions and advice, gained by many years of experience in the large packinghouses of this country.

Practical advice by a practical worker given on these and other subjects in all its branches. Address

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
(LABORATORY DEPARTMENT)  
Official Chemists of the N. Y. Produce Exchange.  
150 Nassau St., New York City.



## Chicago Markets

### LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	4.97 a	5.00
Prime steam.....	4.97 asked	
Neutral.....	6 1/4 a	
Compound.....	4 1/4 a	

### STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	a	5%
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### OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	a	40
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1.....	a	37
Lard oil, No. 1.....	a	29
Lard oil, No. 2.....	a	27
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	a	8
Neatsfoot oil, Pure.....	42 1/2 a	45
Neatsfoot oil, Extra.....	a	35
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1.....	a	28
Tallow oil.....	a	40

### TALLOW.

Packers' Prime.....	4% a	4%
No. 2.....	3% a	4%
Edible Tallows.....	4% a	4%

### GREASES.

Brown.....	3 a	3 1/2
Yellow.....	3 1/4 a	3 1/2
White, A.....	3% a	3 1/2
White, B.....	3% a	3 1/2
Bone.....	3 1/2 a	3 1/2

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1 1/4 a	1 1/2
Inferior or black fat.....	1% a	2
Suet.....	a	3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	a	30

### COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	25 1/2	
Crude, in tanks.....	22	
Butter oil, barrels.....	29 a	30

### FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	1.80	
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.40	
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit.....	1.50	
Unground t'l'g, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton.....	16.00a	17.00
Unground t'l'g, 9 & 20 p. c. per ton.....	15.00	15.50
Unground t'l'g, 8 & 20 p. c. per ton.....	13.50	
Unground t'l'g, 6 & 35 p. c. per ton.....	13.00	
Ground raw bones.....	23.00 a	24.00
Ground steamed bones.....	19.00 a	20.00

### HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$190 a	\$205 per ton	65-70 lbs. av
Horns.....	\$20.00	\$22.00 per ton	
Round Shin Bones.....	\$62.50	\$67.50 per ton	
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$41.00	\$42.00 per ton	
Thigh Bones.....	\$100 per ton,	90-100 lbs. av.	

### PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins.....	7 1/4 a	8
Pocket pieces.....	a	4
Tenderloins.....	15 a	15 1/2
Spare ribs.....	a	4 1/2
Trimnings.....	a	4 1/2
Boston butts.....	a	4 1/2
Cheek Meat.....	2% a	3

### CURING MATERIALS.

Tenderloins.....	15 a	15 1/2
Pure open kettle.....	a	4 1/2
White, clarified.....	4% a	5
Plantation, granulated.....	5% a	5 1/2

### COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	70 a	72 1/2
Lard tierces.....	102 1/4 a	1.05

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

**THE NORTHWEST PACKING COMPANY** has been incorporated by Fred Clark, Richard A. Clark, Richard M. Lyman, Joseph D. Smith and Fred Elsey, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

**MCCRARY ICE MACHINE COMPANY**, No. 5 Pleasant avenue, Maywood, N. J. To manufacture ice-making machines. Incorporators: Pierce R. McCrary and Benjamin L. Amerman, both of New York City; Robert H. Richards, Maywood, N. J. Capital, \$100,000.

**THE LOWELL PACKING AND PROVISION CO.**, of Portland, Me., for packing and dealing in meats and vegetables; capital, \$25,000. The officers are John F. Walsh, president; treasurer, Alfred Davis.

**MODESTY FORBIDS** us to say that **LARD PAILS** make St. Paul **FAMOUS**, but it is a fact that more Tin Lard Pails are shipped from St. Paul annually than from any City in the **WORLD**, and we would be pleased to have you write the makers,

**THE HORNE & DANZ CO.,**

**ST. PAUL, MINN.**

### THE HANDLING OF PIGS FEET.

The large increase in the use of pigs' feet in later years has compelled the parties who have a great amount to handle, to clean their pigs' feet by machines instead of the old process of cleaning by hand. The illustration given here is one from the house of Armour & Co., Chicago, and represents the roughing of the feet on the machines. Each machine has a capacity of roughing in the neighborhood of 3,000 feet a day and the maximum cost of cleaning the feet in this manner is 25c. per 100, being one-half the price formerly paid when working by hand. The feet are first put into a kettle of water and heated to a temperature which will permit the toes to be easily taken off, then they

the great Yukon will be supplied with fresh meat. The Alaska Meat Company, recently organized at Seattle, Wash., with Mr. Frank Waterhouse, of the British-American Steamship Company, as president, is going to do the work. The company has fitted up the steamer Lotto Talbot, with the necessary refrigerating equipments; she has a carrying capacity of 160 tons, and is to ply between St. Michael and Circle City, beginning June 1.

\* Since the National Salt Company has assumed control of the salt industry of New York State the price of salt, according to an up-State exchange, has been raised 75 per cent and is likely to advance to a still higher rate.

\* General Manager K. H. Bell, of the Hammond Packing Company, is in St. Joseph,



WM. R. PERRIN & CO.,  
The Archdeacon Pigs' Foot Cleaner.

are put into the hot water box of the machine and kept warm until they are properly cleaned.

The plant shown is probably the largest in the United States. The machine that is used is the Archdeacon Cleaner, made by Wm. R. Perrin & Co., of Chicago.

A well represented conference of the Ontario tanners was held at Ottawa, Canada, recently. One of the important aims of the association at this session was to make an effort to effect the compulsory and uniform inspection of hides in the leading cities. A deputation of the members in waiting on the premier and Sir Henry Johy, in respect to the matter, were well received. Montreal and Quebec hide merchants are also sending delegates to the government to present arguments in favor of the proposed inspection.

\* For the first time in the history of the country, the miners on the American banks of

Mo., superintending the work of the new plant.

\* The Whaley anti-trust bill has passed both branches of the Missouri Legislature, and it is said that indications point to the governor's early signing it.

\* The large stock barns of A. T. Murchison, at Farmersville, Texas, were burned. Loss, \$3000; no insurance.

\* Live Stock Agent Pennington, of the Santa Fe, has received a telegram at Fort Worth, Texas, that the Interior Department has ruled that all leases held by cattlemen in Otoe and Ponca reservations in Oklahoma, must be cancelled. The order, if true, Mr. Pennington says, will affect over 50,000 head of cattle recently moved from Texas to that country.

\* James G. Wilson, a wealthy cattle dealer, died at Denton, Texas, aged 36 years. The deceased was a member of one of the most prominent families in Denton county and was a nephew of Millionaire R. T. Wilson, of New York.

# CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
RIALTO BUILDING.

## Chicago Live Stock Review.

**CATTLE.**—On a volume of cattle about same as for the previous week the market has been very agreeable to the selling interest for this week. A very fair, in fact, liberal proportion of fairly fleshed up to fully fat steers has met a good active demand and the average of prices has been agreeably better than for the previous week, the advance of around 10 cents on Monday having been well sustained up to the time of this writing, whereas for the previous week there was a sluggish turn and depression of prices on middle days. Eastern buyers have been operating quite freely at prices ranging from \$4.85 to \$5.25 for fair to choice steers of all weights, but of course preferring handy summer weight if fat and of attractive quality, and more cattle have sold at and above the even five-dollar mark than for some time, quite a number on the fancy order, making \$5.30 to \$5.40 and two or three loads have reached \$5.50. Plenty common light steers, lacking feeder quality, have sold to the fresh beef trade at \$4.25 to \$4.60. The market appears to be in good, healthy condition, and there is no apparent reason why current values should not be fairly sustained in the medium priced beef cattle until grassers begin to appear while for strictly dry-fed and fully fat styles there is little question that they will rule scarce and high for an indefinite period. Not enough Texas coming to make a market. The few that do come sell well.

The week has not been an active one in the stocker and feeder line. Supplies are quite heavy and country buyers show a strong disposition to hold back on account of high looking prices. The pick of offerings, good quality and light weight, sells all right, ranging largely at \$4.60 to \$5.10 for choice to fancy; but stocks of common to fair grade continue to accumulate, however prices are held to a steady basis and the limited volume of business for the week has been largely at \$4.00 to \$4.40; stock heifers \$3.50 to \$4.00. Some stock steer calves high at \$7.50.

The market for all kinds of butchers' stock has continued active with prices full as strong if not stronger than a week ago, supplies being of a restricted character and the demand good. As long as steers hold near present selling basis there is little danger of serious break in the market for good fat dry-lot cows and heifers, but the country should look out for breakers on stock that shows up soft and grassy as much of the "butcher" stock will soon. At present writing the best heifers

sell well up around \$4.75 with good cows and heifers largely at \$3.60 to \$4.25 and very ordinary to fair cows \$3.00 to \$3.50. Calves are selling high, \$6.50 to \$7.00, for good to choice veals and \$6.75 to \$7.50 for good to prime selected stock steer calves to go back to the country.

**Hogs.**—Condition and prospects in the hog trade continue to puzzle the "talent." "Lign receipts" has become so chronic an expression that one would think there is danger of a hog famine. Receipts are short compared with the same month last year, away short, but last year there was a war boom in May, prices went away up and hogs were hurried in to the number of 800,000 for the month, and while the May total of this year promises to run not far from 125,000 short of the extraordinary figures of same month in 1898 a comparison for a series of ten years shows that the May supply for this year will be fairly up to, if not slightly in excess of normal and only in three years out of the ten will the May receipts show up larger than for the current month unless the movement of hogs to market for the balance of the month gets a serious setback.

This week there has been an increasing tendency in the volume of hogs coming forward and a slight softening in values has resulted, the Wednesday market being about 10 cents lower than the closing quotations of last week, but, the trade movement having healthy tone, shippers buying freely and packers fairly cleaning up the supply each day, the bulk of supply for the early half of the week selling between \$3.80@3.90 the shippers continuing to pay a small premium for their prime selections. The indications for the near future are more favorable than otherwise to an increasing volume of receipts and lower tendency in prices.

The quality continues very good and average weight is considerably heavier than at this time last year, both of which are points in favor of plenty of hogs in the country ready for market.

There are very few pigs coming and the crop of young ones in the country is reported to be large.

Stags and old brood sows continue to be very unpopular sellers and should only be sent in to sell on their own merits.

**SHEEP.**—There has been a sharp falling off in the supply of sheep and lambs arriving on market, the falling off being shown largely in the arrivals from the big feeding localities in the far West. Trade has had good active tone and all prices for the standard grades of sheep and lambs have made a small gain over last week, the top Colorado woolled lambs have made \$6.75, top clipped lambs \$6.20, yearlings \$5.60, prime sheep \$5.30, and good to choice heavy sheep have sold largely at \$4.80@5.10. Not a great many spring lambs at hand. General outlook for the trade is considered good.

## CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1899.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
<b>PORK—(Per 100 lbs.)</b>				
July .....	8.50	8.42½	8.30	8.42½
September .....	8.50	8.57½	8.50	8.57½
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lb.)</b>				
July .....	4.97½	5.07½	4.97½	5.10
September .....	5.12½	5.22½	5.12½	5.22½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
July .....	4.67½	4.72½	4.67½	4.72½
September .....	4.77½	4.82½	4.77½	4.82½
<b>MONDAY, MAY 15, 1899.</b>				
<b>PORK—(Per Barrel)—</b>				
May .....	.....	.....	.....	8.27½
July .....	8.35	8.42½	8.32½	8.40
September .....	8.55	8.57½	8.50	8.55
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—</b>				
May .....	.....	.....	.....	5.02½
July .....	5.07½	5.10	5.05	5.10
September .....	5.17½	5.22½	5.17½	5.22½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
May .....	.....	.....	.....	4.65
July .....	4.70	4.72½	4.67½	4.72½
September .....	4.82½	4.85	4.80	4.85
<b>TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1899.</b>				
<b>PORK—(Per Barrel)—</b>				
July .....	8.40	8.40	8.30	8.32½
September .....	8.55	8.57½	8.45	8.47½
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—</b>				
July .....	5.10	5.10	5.05	5.07½
September .....	5.22½	5.22½	5.17½	5.20
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
July .....	4.72½	4.72½	4.67½	4.70
September .....	4.85	4.85	4.80	4.82½
<b>WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1899.</b>				
<b>PORK—(Per Barrel)—</b>				
July .....	8.25	8.25	8.15	8.15
September .....	8.42½	8.42½	8.32½	8.32½
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—</b>				
July .....	5.05	5.05	5.02½	5.05
September .....	5.15	5.20	5.15	5.17½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
July .....	4.65	4.67½	4.65	4.65
September .....	4.80	4.80	4.77½	4.80
<b>FRIDAY, MAY 19.</b>				
<b>PORK—(Per Barrel)—</b>				
July .....	8.20	8.25	8.17½	8.22½
September .....	8.37½	8.42½	8.32½	8.40
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—</b>				
July .....	5.10	5.15	5.10	5.15
September .....	5.25	5.30	5.22½	5.27½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
July .....	4.70	4.72½	4.67½	4.72½
September .....	4.82½	4.85	4.82½	4.85

## Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle 46,420, hogs 126,302, sheep 77,442, against 51,115 cattle, 145,396 hogs, 69,187 sheep the previous week, 46,065 cattle, 179,338 hogs, 68,105 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 44,807 cattle, 162,486 hogs and 60,804 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Shipments last week were: Cattle 17,612, hogs 41,380, sheep 12,762; against 18,316 cattle, 36,652 hogs, 8919 sheep the previous week; 16,868 cattle, 22,729 hogs, 3961 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 12,498 cattle, 19,964 hogs, and 11,865 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Hogs packed at Chicago last week, 97,100; against 112,200 the previous week, and 163,700 a year ago. The packing decreased 112,-

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Will Increase the Transmitting Power of  
Your Belts and Preserve Them.

CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO., 190-196 VIRGINIA STREET,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.



000 the first two weeks of this month, compared with a year ago. Last week Armour packed 19,500; Anglo-American, 6100; Boyd & Lunham, 6500; Continental, 5400; Hammond, 4100; International, 6100; Lipton, 5800; Morris, 7200; Swift, 21,000; Viles & Robbins, 8700; and city butchers, 6700.

Receipts of hogs at eleven leading markets last week, 399,100, against 436,300 the previous week, 522,600 a year ago, and 441,400 two years ago.

The hogs received last week averaged 229 lbs., against 231 lbs. during April, 217 lbs. a year ago, and 235 lbs. two years ago.

During the last week 4674 cars of live stock arrived here, and 1543 cars were shipped from here. The receipts for the preceding week were 5184 cars, and for the corresponding week last year 5242 cars.

### Chicago Provision Market.

The provision prospect is a puzzling one. It is now the season for an advance in product, for there should be a heavy run of hogs in May and June. It is not the season for a particularly large consumption. Yet hog receipts are considerably under the expectation, and so high as to make losses for those packers who are killing. Even the hog situation is itself a puzzle. The quality of the receipts is good, indicating no scarcity; there are no reports of sickness; the country advices are of a plentiful supply. Why the hogs do not come faster is a question no interest seems very certain about. The season has been a little behind for the farmer from the start—April very much like March, and May very

HARTOG &amp; FESEL, ROTTERDAM.

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OLEO AND NEUTRAL A SPECIALTY.

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CHICAGO.

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Look at those dirty musty walls.  
Why don't you clean them with a coat of our Standard White Water Paint?  
It's cheap,  
But good.  
If you don't believe it, we'll send a sample free.

Write us for Special Enamels,  
Insulating Papers,  
Roofing,  
Mineral Wool, or  
Anything used about your Plant.  
Insulation our specialty. We have had experience, and know about it.

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THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.,

54 John St., New York, N. Y.

## THE CUMMER DRYERS.

## DRY MECHANICALLY ALL FERTILIZERS.

It is a direct heat system.

NO STEAM.

NO ODORS.

THE F. D. CUMMER &amp; SON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

much like April. Perhaps it is the fact that the farmer is just about enough behind in his work to throw the usual May run of hogs over to June and the June to July. The lard stock is not decreasing appreciably; the supply of meats is large enough to keep the manufacturer from getting very enthusiastic about prices. Besides he does not care to see the market bull just now; he'd rather see the run of hogs he has been expecting. There is a general feeling that product cannot stay under hogs forever, and that provisions will not forever be the one property to drag and decline with money plenty and everything else more or less enhanced. The provision man in a fatalistic way expects a good time to come, but cannot tell when, and certainly cannot explain why.

### Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Mr. Frank A. Spink, vice-president and general manager of the Anglo-American Refrigerator Car Company, sailed from New York on the Tuetic for Liverpool on Wednesday. He expects to return about July 1.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have passed resolutions indorsing the candidacy of A. J. Hopkins, of Illinois, speaker to succeed Thomas B. Reed.

### Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to May 10.	1899.	1898.
Chicago .....	1,115,000	1,350,000
Kansas City .....	520,000	580,000
Omaha .....	385,000	290,000
St. Louis .....	295,000	267,000
Indianapolis .....	165,000	181,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	68,000	105,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	76,400	103,000
Cincinnati .....	114,000	131,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	250,000	100,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	108,000	113,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	43,800	84,000
Sioux City, Iowa .....	78,000	63,000
St. Paul Minn. ....	68,000	70,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	90,000	89,000
Cleveland, Ohio .....	67,000	83,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	22,000	36,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	18,000	28,000
Bloomington, Ill. ....	13,600	22,600
Clinton, Iowa .....	8,000	17,000
Above and all other ...	3,775,000	3,975,000

—Price Current.

### New York Produce Exchange Notes.

There were two Produce Exchange memberships sold at public sale at \$130, and one at \$125.

Proposed for membership: Winchester Noyes (J. N. Winchester & Co., steamship agents), by

## WAXED PAPER

is the best & cheapest thing you can use to wrap up

## SMOKED & PLAIN MEAT

Odorless, Tasteless, & Grease Proof. Made in White, Colored & Manila, in a variety of thicknesses. Send for samples and prices.

The Sparks Manufacturing Co.,  
Hamburg, New Jersey.

Chicago Office, Masonic Temple, St. Louis Office, 216 Market St., New York Office, 105 Hudson St., Boston Office, 77 Bedford Street.

### CHEERS FOR LIPTON.

Sir Thomas Lipton received an ovation at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Lipton Company, which was held in London, on Thursday. A dividend of 12 per cent. was declared, and at the conclusion of the meeting three cheers were given for the success of the Shamrock.

—The York (Pa.) Manufacturing Co., has received the contract for two 125-ton ice machines, to be placed in Philadelphia.

## North American Trust Company

NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.

London, 95 Gresham Street.

Havana, 27 Cuba Street.

Santiago, 10 Marina Street.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits... \$500,000

TRANSACTS a general trust business.

ALLOWS LIBERAL RATES of interest on deposits and trust funds.

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

QUALIFIED AND EMPOWERED to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has been designated "Fiscal Agents of the Government of the United States," in Cuba, and has established offices at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in Cuba, and to transact a general banking business.

### OFFICERS:

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ROLAND R. CONKLIN.....PRESIDENTS  
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NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARECIBO, MAYAGUEZ, AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

This is the only line of steamers taking freight from this country to the island of Porto Rico.

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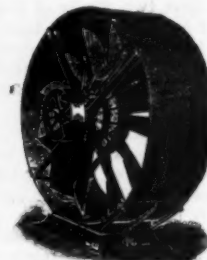
130 Pearl Street, New York.



## HANDLING FROZEN MEAT.

The Sydney (Australia) "Mail" says: The New Zealand Shipping Company introduced a new method of discharging frozen meat from the holds and 'tween decks of vessels, and such a great improvement has resulted over the first day's experience of the new method that it will not be long before every vessel from Australia will be discharged in a similar way. The method cannot in justice be called a new invention, as it has been employed for years at the Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company's store, in Lambeth, and at other cold stores; but what is new is the adaptation of a principle to the discharge of vessels, and the honor of being the successful adapter belongs to Captain Noakes, of the New Zealand Shipping Company.

The method consists of a traveling double chain, carrying cradles, in which the carcasses are placed, and then they travel upwards and are deposited on a platform, and then sent down "shoots" into the lighters, or on to the quay side. To enable this traveling chain to adapt itself to a short distance or a long one, a telescopic mast or pillar is extended from the extreme rollers, round which the chain revolves. This telescopic stretcher, as it were, enables the traveling chain to commence at the top of a hold of a vessel and continue working until the hold is empty, when the chain will be some 15 ft. longer



than when it began at the top. The lengthening of the chain is very easy, as it is made on the pattern known as the "fairy chain," which allows any number of links to be added, from one to thousands. These links are not closed like those of an ordinary chain, but are more like hooks, and all that is required for working is that the chain be kept at full tension, for if it becomes very slack the hooks come undone and the chain falls to pieces. In the ordinary way of discharging sheep or lambs it has been considered a good average if from one hold 300 carcasses are discharged per hour. The new method employed during its first hour discharged 600 carcasses, or just double the old system. This was with only four cradles on the chain. If six cradles had been used, and it is just as easy to use six as four, then 50 per cent. more sheep, or 750 per hour, would be discharged.

The saving of damage to the carcasses in

broken legs, &c., is very great; and if Captain Noakes will extend his ingenuity to carry his traveling chain, not only from the hold or a vessel to the platform above, but from the hold to the cold store near the ship, or to the sorting shed, he will have added a considerable pecuniary benefit to the shipper in the colonies.

## For Rent.

A finely equipped Ham and Beef-boiling, Bologna-making and Beef-slicing establishment. Fine dry cellar. 3 double smoke houses, good ice house, and fine large office, 10 h. p. electrical motor for machinery and elevator, in the heart of the market, with facilities for doing a business of \$300,000 to \$500,000 per annum. A good opportunity for Western packer.

## Address

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108-110-112 West Ave.,  
Wallabout Market,  
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## TANNING CHEMISTS

Send us samples of your spent tan and we will tell you if you are leaving valuable tannin in it.

Send us samples of your tanning extracts and we will give you prompt and accurate analysis.

Send us samples of your greases and other waste products, and we will tell you how to get the most money out of them.

Send us samples of the water you use and we will analyze and tell you its suitability for the tannery.

TANNERY CHEMISTRY A SPECIALTY.

The  
National Provisioner  
Laboratory,

Official Chemists to The New York Produce Exchange,

150 Nassau St., NEW YORK.

To.....

## Cottonseed Oil Manufacturers.

Does your oil give trouble in refining?

Are you making too much foots or is your shrinkage too great?

Do you want to avoid the formation of free fatty acids in your stock?

Are you getting the full yield of oil from your seed?

Are you making the highest grade of oil possible from your stock?

Is there too much oil left in your cake or meal?

Do you have trouble in pressing?

Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling your oils in the best and cheapest way consistent with good results?

Have you off grades you want to bring up to market requirements?

Do you want to make "cotto," lard or other cooking compounds from your oil?

\*\*\*

The above are but few of the many points constantly presented to the manufacturer. Small troubles, if not speedily corrected, increase to the point of actual loss in running your plant. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations, we will give you practical suggestions and advice, gained by years of experience.

Practical information and instruction by a practical man given on cotton oil manufacture in all its branches.

## Address

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
(LABORATORY DEPARTMENT)  
Official Chemists of the N. Y. Produce Exchange.  
150 Nassau St., New York.

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We heard of something the other day that approached it.

Drop a cent in the slot and out comes a clove.

Drop the clove in the slot under

your nose and out comes a scent.

Don't drop a dime in any slot and expect to get a dollar's worth of goods in return.

When you drop a dollar in the slot

with us, we guarantee you 100 cents worth of results.

WEST CARROLLTON

PARCHMENT COMPANY,  
West Carrollton, O.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.,  
Chicago, selling agents.

## KANSAS CITY.

## Live Stock Review.

Receipts and slaughters, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
K. City past week	24,714	70,008	18,441
Same week, 1898...	27,592	80,867	19,280
Same week, 1897...	33,541	102,417	25,363
Same week, 1896...	23,406	61,992	27,694
Chicago past week	46,800	125,500	77,800
Omaha	14,000	38,000	12,700
St. Louis	9,300	35,100	9,000
St. Joseph	4,800	28,000	4,000
Kansas City	24,700	70,100	18,400

Total past week...	99,600	296,700	121,900
Previous week...	100,400	310,800	128,400
Same week, 1898...	97,100	358,600	134,700

Kansas City packer's slaughter:

Armour Pack. Co.	4,760	25,947	6,065
Swift and Company	3,932	19,936	7,022
S. & S. Co.	6,218	2,200	719
J. Dold Pack. Co.	2,790	6,328	192
Fowler, Son & Co.	100	10,019	.....

Total past week...	16,064	64,289	14,150
Previous week...	14,562	59,110	14,147
Same week, 1898...	16,905	73,460	12,434

**CATTLE.**—The latter part of last week showed a decline in prices from that of the opening days of the week. The decline was fully 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. all around from that of the highest day—Tuesday. Eastern purchasers were quite numerous and took their share of the receipts, buying considerably heavier than last week, no doubt on account of the lower prices. On Wednesday and Thursday the market showed weak spots, but on Friday the decline was general, and all grades suffered. Mr. K. B. Armour marketed a fat bunch of beef steers of 1517 lbs. average, which sold at \$5.15, the highest price of the week. While native cows were in small supply, heifers were quite numerous and they declined fully 15c per 100 lbs. from Tuesday's prices; however, some bunches sold extremely well and brought pretty near prime beef steer prices. A bunch of 646 lbs. average sold at \$5; native cows, 1052 lbs. average, sold at \$4.35; native bulls of about 1600 lbs. average, sold at \$3.75; native stags, of 1390 lbs. average, sold at \$4.25; Western steers were in good demand at the lower prices, especially the medium and light weights: 1215 lbs. average steers sold at \$4.85; Western cows, of 1110 lbs. average, \$3.80; Western heifers, of 840 lbs. average, \$4.40; some Southwestern steers, 1162 lbs. average, \$4.45; Colorado steers, of 1235 lbs. average, \$4.75; Arkansas steers, of 1235 lbs. average, \$4.75; another bunch of 973 lbs. average sold at \$4.45. Receipts in the Southern Texas or quarantine division were very small for the entire week; only 63 cars received, against 172 cars previous week and 111 cars same week 1898. The small receipts kept prices up pretty well until Friday, when they broke 10c to 15c. Some 1274 lbs. average sold at \$4.70, the highest price for the week. Texas cows of 791 lbs. average, \$3.50. The stocker and feeder market was active during the entire week; at the end of each day a general clearance was made. The demand was largely for feeders of heavy

**NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER**  
FOR LINING  
**Cold Storage Houses** **Refrigerators.** **Cars, Etc.**

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EAST WALPOLE, MASS.  
SPECIALS AND PRICES DIFFERENTIALS  
GIVEN ON APPLICATION

WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR  
AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

feeders to the country past week were 151 cars or 5077 head, against 222 cars the previous week, and 8024 head and 158 cars same week one year ago containing 5007 head. weights, but lighter weights also sold well. Prices closed strong on all grades, and the shippers were very well satisfied with the week's prices. Shipments of stockers and Shipment of export cattle to the seaboard were 207 cars, against 153 cars the previous week, and 95 cars corresponding week one year ago. The outside purchasers as follows, headed by Eastman, 1182; United Dressed Beef Company, 819; Ackerman, 527; S. & S., 442; Kraus, 374; Swift, 143; Michael, 101; and other scattering purchases under 100.

Receipts on Monday of this week 2295, Tuesday 8806, Wednesday 5300. Monday and Tuesday shows no improvement over the closing of last week and already a small decline on plain, roughish cattle is recorded, but all medium and light weight cattle hold their own. Wednesday the market stiffened 5c@10c, or what they lost yesterday. Some native fat cattle of 1368 lbs. average sold at \$5.20, the highest price so far this week. Cows of 1045 lbs. average, \$4.60; heifers of 745 lbs. average, \$4.85; bulls of 1606 lbs. average, \$3.75; stags of 1376 lbs. average, \$4.70. Western cattle in the native division form a good part of the receipts. Some Western steers of 1353 lbs. average, \$4.80; western heifers of 748 lbs. average, \$4.35; Colorado steers of 1359 lbs. average, \$4.85; Arkansas steers of 683 lbs. average sold at \$4.20; Oregon steers of 1356 lbs. average, \$4.70; Old Mexico steers of 823 lbs. average brought \$4.20. Texas cattle are coming in larger numbers this week and the receipts will surely be greater than last week. A 5c decline is already noted from last week's close. Steers of 1164 lbs. average sold at \$4.55; Texas cows of 714 lbs. average, \$3.40; bulls of 1000 lbs. average, \$3.50; Texas heifers of 1050 lbs. average, \$3.90. The stocker and feeder market shows no signs of abating—the demand for desirable kinds is still strong, but prices remain unchanged.

**HOGS.**—Taking the market for the entire week it showed up a little unsatisfactory to the shipper of hogs, but at the close of the week the market was only a few points lower than on Monday's opening, and there is therefore not much room for complaining. On Thursday they stood as follows: Tops selling at \$3.75, against \$3.80 the day before; bulk, \$3.60@3.70; heavies, at \$3.60@3.75; mixed packing and prime medium, \$3.60@3.65; and light hogs selling at \$3.55@3.65. On Friday there was no noticeable change, the market was steady. Mexico was not in the market the past week for heavy hogs and the absence was very noticeable indeed. On Saturday the demand from local packers and outside purchasers were of enough volume to give a better tone to the market, just enough to put the farmers and shippers in a better state of mind after their losses of the week. The closing prices were as follows: Tops, \$3.80; bulk, \$3.62½@3.70; heavy, \$3.65@3.80; mixed packing and prime medium, \$3.65@3.70; with light mixed hogs, \$3.55@3.62½. Some trashy, soft pigs sold as low as \$2. Shipments of hogs to outside purchasers were 5602 head, against 26,263 one year ago. The average weight of the hogs for the past week was 210 lbs., against 211 lbs. the previous week, and 207 lbs. one year ago.

Hog receipts this week: Monday 5621, Tuesday 17,590, Wednesday 12,000. The market opened with prices about steady to last week's close. Those of top grade sold steady, while light weights were about 2½c lower. Prices as follows: Tops, \$3.80; bulk, \$3.60@3.75; mixed packing, \$3.60@3.72½; lights sold around \$3.50, with extremes about 3c. Tuesday and Wednesday showed a decline of 2½c to 5c on all grades. Packers thought the receipts warranted a lowering in prices. On Wednesday the market stood about as follows: \$3.75 for tops; bulk, \$3.60@3.70; heavy, \$3.65@3.75; mixed packing, \$3.60@3.65; pigs ranged \$3.50, with light mixed, 150 to 200 lbs. average, \$3.47½@3.60.

**SHEEP.**—The market on lambs and sheep was strong during the entire last week, and they may be called 20c to 25c per 100 lbs. higher. A bunch of 123 Colorado spring lambs, of 49 lbs. average, \$7.50; another bunch of 51 lbs. average brought \$7.25; 445 Arizona shearlings and yearlings, of 84 lbs. average, \$4.75; 104 Arizona clipped, of 73 lbs. average, \$5.25; 244 New Mexico clipped lambs, of 70 lbs. average, \$5.50; 272 clipped Texas, of 62 lbs. average, \$4.00; 225 clipped Utah wethers, 121 lbs. average, \$5.12½; 171 Kansas clipped, of 89 lbs. average, \$4.60; Colorado ewes, of 82 lbs. average, \$4.25; 23 Colorado clipped ewes, of 94 lbs. average, \$4.25. On the whole the market was a very satisfactory one indeed, and the actions of the sheepmen clearly showed that they were well pleased.

Receipts so far this week: 3340 on Monday, 2265 on Tuesday, and 2100 on Wednesday. The quality as a whole is good and a brisk demand for all offerings. The following are some of the representative sales: Colorado spring lambs again sold at \$7.50; 269 clipped Western lambs, of 76 lbs. average, \$5.70; 450 clipped Utah wethers, 114 lbs. average, \$5.10; 58 clipped Texas, 90 lbs. average, \$5.00; 38 clipped Kansas lambs, 64 lbs. average, \$4.75; 61 Colorado shearlings and yearlings, 107 lbs. average, \$4.10.

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### PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

\* The directors of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

\* The Middletown Beef Company will build three new smokehouses three stories high on the east side of their plant at Middletown, N. Y. Other alterations will be made.

\* The commission firm of Greer, Mills & Co., after a long legal contest, and who, two years ago, were expelled from the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, have been reinstated by mutual agreement.

\* The Spring Valley (Iowa) Cheese Company, of Sanborn county, has been incorporated with a capital of \$5000. The incorporators are: C. L. Thomas, president; Thomas Davions, R. W. Campbell and others.

\* The Union Meat Company, of Portland, Ore., which has held the contract for furnishing fresh meat to Vancouver barracks for several years, was again the lowest bidder, offering to supply to the barracks beef and mutton at \$6.37 per 100 lbs.

\* M. D. Betz, of Oswego, Kans., will put in a cheese factory on the H. M. Packard farm, Kenoma, Mo. This factory will use from 2000 to 3000 lbs. of milk daily. Mr. Packard has had a cheese factory running there for the past two or three years.

\* The Maxfield Company has been formed at Bangor, Me., to buy, sell and slaughter live stock of all kinds. The capital of the concern is \$200,000. The officers are: Samuel A. Maxfield, president and treasurer; S. A. Maxfield, W. N. Field, and Rufus A. Libby, directors.

\*The Atlantic Fertilizing factory at Lubec, Me., owned by the Standard Sardine Company, is undergoing extensive repairs. The wharf, 200 feet in length, has been widened, a new 100 horse-power boiler has been placed and a 22x20 feet addition has been built to the cutting and packing wing, and the building has received a general overhauling.

\* Foreign statistics relating to the hog industry are being gathered by Swift and Company. Advices, including Belgian, Irish and Danish domains, show no increase from last year, but the price of Belgian swine is nearly 1 cent in advance of a year ago. The killing of Irish hogs in the past four months is less than that in the same period of 1898, being a decrease of 8352. The Danish killing in this period shows an increase of 63,000.

\* George C. Council has begun a suit in the Circuit Court, in Springfield, Ill., to recover \$20,000 from Charles A. Vigal because Vigal has said the hog that Council sold to a syndicate as a famous porker known as Klever's Model was not Klever's Model at all, but just a plain every-day "ringer." This is the famous hog sold to a syndicate at the Illinois State fair grounds in 1878 for \$5100, as noted in a former issue of The National Provisioner.

\* The Philadelphia butter dealers are somewhat exercised because of their being denied a hearing on the Rice oleomargarine bill, previous to its signing by the governor. One of the features of the new law will be to prevent further presenting to the grand jury, cases already prepared by the local butter men against alleged oleo dealers. The Pure Butter Protective Association have held a meeting to discuss the course of action under these conditions.

\* Harry West, stockholder and resident manager of the Liverpool & Des Moines Packing Company, who has recently returned from England, has this to say in regard to the disposition of the plant: "Nothing resulted from my interviews with the English stockholders relative to the disposition to be made of the plant in this city further than that it was definitely settled that it will never be operated again by the Liverpool & Des Moines Company. The plant is for sale, and for sale cheap. We will give title to the entire property, including the Ellsworth house, for \$50,000, and leave the machinery in the buildings. The plant represents an actual investment of \$160,000."

## FULL REPORT OF WAR COURT OF INQUIRY.

(Continued from last week.)

[Last week we published the conclusions reached by the War Court of Inquiry in their official report to the President. We now begin the publication of the Court's review of the evidence which led to its conclusions.]

### General Orders No. 91.

War Department,  
Adjutant-General's Office,  
Washington, May 6, 1899.

The following order is promulgated by direction of the President of the United States:

I. The Court of Inquiry of which Major General James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, is president, instituted by Special Orders No. 2, dated February 9, 1899, "to investigate certain allegations of the Major-General Commanding the Army in respect to the unfitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished by the Subsistence Department to the troops in the field during the recent operations in Cuba and Porto Rico," has reported as follows:

### THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING.

These were furnished by the War Department and are appended, marked "A," "B" and "C" respectively.

The subjects of inquiry that were referred to this court for investigation are set out in the orders received from the War Department, and these have already been quoted in full. Omitting all parts of the orders, save the specification of the subjects required to be investigated, the following define the scope of inquiry:

To investigate certain allegations of the Major-General Commanding the Army in respect to the unfitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished by the Subsistence Department to the troops in the field during the recent operations in Cuba and Porto Rico.

To determine if the beef furnished the Army was wholesome and of good quality and sufficient in quantity, and to inquire with care into the allegation that it was treated with acids or chemicals by the contractors or others, or in any way made deleterious to the health of the consumers.

It is evident that the court could not enter upon and discharge its duties intelligently unless the specific "allegations" which are the subject of its inquiry were made known to it.

These were asked for by the court in a letter to the Adjutant-General, dated February 17, 1899. On the 20th of February the court received from the Adjutant-General a reply to its request for information. This communication supplied the data asked, as appears from the following quotation:

The President holds that the specific allegations referred to the court for investigation are indicated by marginal lines in the statement submitted by the Major-General Commanding, to the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, and in the matters purporting to have been furnished the public press by that officer, all of which is transmitted herewith, marked A, B and C, respectively.

The papers, marked as indicated, and which were received under cover of the letter from which quotation is made, are the following:

A. Pamphlet print of the statement of Major-General Miles made verbally to the commission referred to on the 21st of December, 1898. The pages indicated by marginal lines are a part of page 16, all of pages 17, 18, 19, 20, and part of page 21.

B. A clipping from the New York Journal of the issue of Friday, December 23, which purports to be a report of an interview with General Miles in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the previous day, the said clipping being a part of the issue of the date given and which was printed with the heading, "Miles makes grave charges against the Administration."

C. A clipping from the New York Herald of the issue of February 1, 1899, which purports to be the report of an interview with General Miles in New York City on the night of the day previous, the said clipping being a part of the issue of the date given, and which was printed with the heading, "Miles says beef was poisoned."

Referring to General Miles' "statement" before the War Investigation Commission, wherein the unfitness for issue of certain articles of food is specifically alleged, an examination of that paper shows that the following language was used:

On page 16, commencing with the second paragraph: "You asked about food. In my judgment that was one of the serious causes of so much sickness and distress on the part of the troops," and, near the bottom of the same page, "In my judgment there is some serious defect in that refrigerator beef, and also the canned beef that was furnished. There was sent to Porto Rico 337 tons of what is known as or called refrigerated beef, which you might call embalmed beef."

On page 17, near the bottom, "They could get some bacon, but that is not considered suitable food for the tropics."



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Near the top of page 18, in answer to a question asking how canned fresh beef became a part of the army ration, is the reply: "You had better ask the Secretary of War or the Commissary-General; I think they can tell you. I know it was sent to the Army as food; and the pretense is that it was sent as an experiment." In the middle of the same page was found the words: "If you want to ascertain the cost to the Government of this so-called refrigerated beef—embalmed beef—take the original cost," etc.; also a little farther on, same page, will be found the phrase: "There were sent 337 tons of this so-called refrigerated beef."

Near the middle of page 20, answering a question, the General says: "I do not think that beef such as was sent to Cuba or Porto Rico would be good in any country, in the stomach of any man." And in answer to the next question, which contained a statement of the questioner's understanding of the General's preference for "beef on the hoof rather than refrigerated beef," General Miles replied: "If I was furnished for any expedition in this country, or any other, with such stuff, I would prohibit the men from taking it."

Near the top of page 21 the refrigerated beef is again characterized by General Miles as "stuff."

The above quotations contain the most definite expressions found in the statement before the War Commission, in which General Miles alleges the unfitness of food furnished to the troops in Cuba and Porto Rico.

General Miles appeared as a witness before the court of inquiry on February 20, 1899, and having been shown the pamphlet print of his statement before the War Investigating Commission, which is cited above as Inclosure A, he was asked by the recorder if the paper handed to him appeared to be, in general, a fair copy of the testimony which was given. General Miles replied: "I think so."

As respects "the matter purporting to have been furnished to the public press" by General Miles (Papers B and C. above), they were each handed to the General while he was on the stand as a witness, and he was asked, respecting the Journal interview, if such an interview took place, if it represented what he said completely or not, and, if not, in what respects it does not set forth what was said upon that occasion. The General's answer was not specific, save in calling attention to a statement contained in the report of the interview to the effect that he declined to give names of officers or his authority for his remarks before the commission. He also said: "I do not recall anything in that interview or any allegation in that interview that had not been given in my testimony before the commission."

The question was repeated in another form and he was asked, "Can \* \* \* you say whether any of the statements were not made? I would like to have you refresh your memory with it and see if there were any that were not made in substance." The General's answer seemed to be irrelevant, when he was interrupted by the recorder, who asked, "In any respects does it incorrectly set forth what was said?" The answer was again irrelevant and the question was repeated the second time. "Can you now answer the question as to whether there seems to be any portions of it which do not correctly represent what you said at that

time; or is it in the main correct?" The answer is, "I do not think it is in the main correct, because it would have to be taken in connection with the whole subject." The General continued, drawing the attention of the court to what he said the report contained, consisting of his answers to the reporter to the effect that he declined to answer, wished not to be interviewed, and referred his questioner to his official reports.

As General Miles failed to point out specific statements containing inaccuracies, and as the strongest term he used in discrediting the report was an expression of opinion only that it was not "in the main correct," the court is unable to identify any inaccuracies, and therefore treats all the allegations in the report as uncontradicted, and therefore a part of the allegations under investigation.

An examination of the statements attributed to General Miles by the "Journal" reporter shows them to be largely a repetition of his statements before the War Commission. Only such are here specially referred to as contain a stronger expression of the original allegations, or such as present new charges. In the former category is an answer which is reported to have been made to a question asking for further elucidation of the phrase "that the food was sent to his large army under pretense of an experiment." The reply is, "I think that sentence is sufficiently plain. 'Pretense' is the precise term to be used;" this followed by the declaration, "It is absurd to say that these enormous quantities of beef were in reality sent to an entire army as an experiment." In the latter category are allegations that the beef used in Cuba "was just as bad;" also, "It was the same thing at Tampa and the same thing at Jacksonville."

As respects the New York "Herald" interview (Exhibit C), for purposes of identification and verification it was handed to General Miles with the request that he "look at that and see if it fully reports what was said upon that occasion, or in what respects it is incorrect, if any." The reply was \* \* \* "I do not regard these statements as mine. There are some statements that were certainly not mine," and then one was cited by him, wherein he said: "For instance, I have overwhelming evidence that the embalmed beef was treated with chemicals in order to preserve it. The evidence of that is in the testimony of officers and communications, but the statement that I had evidence from the men who saw the embalming process going on to this particular beef is incorrect." \* \* \* The General also said he had received a letter from the gentleman who he thought wrote the interview saying that person was ready to swear that General Miles declined to be interviewed. The General was asked if there were other statements he could identify that were incorrect, to which he replied irrelevantly, except by repeating that he told the reporters he declined to be interviewed. Later, in answer to the question, "Would you like that to be taken as the answer, that it did not take place, or that it differed in material respects from this?" General Miles replied, "It differed materially."

On the 11th of April Mr. Sidney Reid appeared as a witness before the court and testified that as a representative of the Associated Press he reported an interview with General Miles at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in New York City, on the night of January



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Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

31, 1899. Mr. Reid submitted and identified, under oath, a copy of a verbatim statement that he wrote, on the night in question, from notes made while the interview was in progress, and that he turned in the same night to the manager of the Associated Press, by whom it was supplied to subscribers, and these included the New York "Herald." Mr. Reid testified that the statement handed to the court was a correct report of the interview, save as respects the verbiage wherever there was a variation from the actual words used. He declared that the true sense and meaning was accurately preserved in all respects.

It appears that Mr. Earl D. Berry, a reporter for the New York "Times," was also present at the interview between General Miles and Mr. Reid and heard all the conversation that passed. Mr. Berry, by deposition (see inclosure 38), swore that he also took notes of the conversation, and that both reporters compared their respective memoranda and notes of the interview. He de-

clares that there was entire concurrence in what was said.

The statement written by Mr. Reid at the time, and of which he furnished a copy to the court, in comparison with the "Herald" report of the Miles interview shows considerable variance in substance. This variation consists of the insertion in the newspaper report of considerable matter that Mr. Reid does not claim to have heard. For the purpose of easy identification of the genuine part of the interview as reported by Mr. Reid, the letterpress of the Herald clipping is marked by numerals on the margin, the numbers running from 1 to 16. The paragraphs containing matter attributed to General Miles by the Herald, which he did not furnish to the reporter, are paragraphs 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 16. The court has therefore given no consideration to any allegations that are attributed to General Miles which are contained in the paragraphs numbered as described.

As noted above, the General specifically disclaimed responsibility for one statement which was attributed to him, wherein he is reported to have said that he had "overwhelming evidence that the embalmed beef was treated with chemicals in order to preserve it," but this statement quoted by General Miles is found in Mr. Reid's report of the interview. The testimony of both Mr. Reid and Mr. Berry agree in the verity of the interview as reported by the former, and this is found in the "Herald" clipping. The court does not therefore ignore this paragraph, but treats it as a part of the allegations which are under investigation.

A review of paragraphs 3, 5, 6, 13, 14, and 15 will show that a large part of the allegations are of the same general tenor as those embraced in the statement of General Miles before the War Commission. There are a few, however, which are more specific or cover a wider range of facts than were embraced in that statement. The following are noted:

Paragraph 5 contains the assertion: "I have overwhelming evidence that the embalmed beef was treated with chemicals in order to preserve it. I have affidavits from men who saw the beef undergoing the treatment or embalming process."

Paragraph 6: " \* \* \* The canned roast beef was the beef after the extract had been boiled out of it. \* \* \* Well, this is the beef after the extract had been taken from it. They put this beef pulp up in cans and label it 'canned roast beef.' "

#### THE SANTIAGO EXPEDITION.

On April 25, 1898, by a formal resolution of Congress, a state of public war was declared to exist between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain. By a previous enactment, the President had been empowered "to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States the militia of the several States," with a view to compel "the Government of Spain at once to relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters." Under the authority conferred by this statute, and others of similar character, the Regular Army was placed on a war footing and the President, by public proclamation, called into the military service a force of over 200,000 volunteers to serve for a period of two years, and to be discharged from the service of the United States at the conclusion of hostilities, or when the purposes for which they were called into service should have been accomplished.

The Subsistence Department, in common with the other supply departments of the staff, had regulated its operations in accordance with the annual acts of appropriation

which had provided for the current needs of the Army in the way of subsistence stores, but had made no provision for an accumulation of supplies to meet the emergency of war; indeed, the rigid limitations imposed by Congress in its annual appropriations for the support of the Army would have prevented such an accumulation had its formation by the department been deemed either necessary or desirable.

With a view of concentration of the available military forces of the United States in the vicinity of the proposed theaters of operation—

The regular infantry was ordered April 15, 1898, to New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa, preparatory to an immediate movement to Cuba should war be declared. This order, however, was partially suspended, and a part of the regular infantry, with the artillery and cavalry ordered to camp at Chickamauga Park. On May 10, the regular artillery and cavalry were ordered from Chickamauga to Tampa, preparatory to a movement to Cuba. Later 70,000 men were ordered to move on Cuba, and commissary stores for ninety days for the men and thirty days' stores for the animals were ordered to be concentrated at Tampa. None of these movements on Cuba, however, materialized. The want of proper equipment and ammunition rendered the movements impracticable. (Annual Report of the Major-General Commanding the Army, p. 9.)

Other expeditions, less formidable in point of numbers, were ordered to be organized at Tampa, the effect of which was to cause the accumulation at that point of an enormous quantity of subsistence stores, amounting, in all, to between six and seven million rations. The effects of such an accumulation of supplies, many of them of a perishable character, and their prolonged storage at a point without adequate terminal facilities, will be discussed elsewhere.

While the destination of the troops constituting these expeditions was well known, in so far as the climatic conditions of the proposed theaters of operation were concerned, the evidence fails to show that the character of the ration was made the subject of serious study or extensive consideration, or that the question of modifying its components, in view of such climatic conditions, was made the subject of conference by the Major-General Commanding, or by the general commanding the troops designated for service in Cuba, with the officers of the Department charged by law with the duty of furnishing food to the expeditionary forces. Nor does it appear that the Surgeon-General of the Army was consulted, or that his opinion was obtained at any time prior to the sailing of the expeditions in reference to the proper food supply of the troops whom it was proposed to employ in a tropical climate during the most unhealthy season of the year. It does appear, however, that Colonel Weston, the chief commissary, caused certain experiments to be made with the canned fresh beef at Tampa, while the troops were concentrated there, by Capt. H. L. Ripley, commanding Troop E, Third Cavalry. The result of these experiments may be stated as follows:

A quantity of canned fresh beef was furnished to Captain Ripley, who caused it to be mixed with potatoes and onions and served to his troops in the form of hashes and stews. Captain Ripley's testimony is that, as thus prepared, it made a very palatable dish, of which he partook, as he was messing with his troop at the time. Under the conditions attending the trial, which involved the use of the beef in connection with fresh vegetables, the report submitted by Captain Ripley was favorable to the canned fresh beef as an article of the ration. In a report submitted by that officer under date of February 6, 1899, however, in which he related his experience with the canned fresh beef during the operations before Santiago, he speaks of it as un-

satisfactory and not a good component of the permanent ration, and declares that "it seemed to have lost its nutriment and good taste. Chopped up with potatoes and onions, it made a very palatable hash, but taken straight it quickly pallied upon the appetite and would not be eaten."

In this connection a report submitted by Colonel Weston on March 24, 1898, discussed, at some length, the question of supplying troops operating in the West Indies with bread and canned fresh beef. This report, with indorsements indicating the action of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, will be found in the appendix marked 26. It does not appear in evidence, however, that the inquiry suggested by Colonel Weston was undertaken, or, if undertaken, that it was carried forward to completion.

In addition to this an experiment with frozen beef was officially conducted at Tampa and made the subject of an unfavorable report. At about the same time a similar experiment with refrigerated beef, treated at Chicago by a process invented by Mr. Alexander Powell, of New York, was completed at Port Tampa. This test, though not undertaken at the request of, nor recognized by the War Department, was observed, unofficially, and reported upon by Colonel Weston. The outcome of these experiments will be discussed elsewhere.

The result of the tests instituted by Colonel Weston in respect to the canned fresh beef, which were made the subject of official report by that officer, may be briefly summarized as follows: That canned fresh beef, prepared with vegetables and condiments, could be used for four or five days in the absence of ordinary fresh beef. It does not appear, however, that the question of a more extensive use of the canned beef than that above described was considered or suggested, or that its continued use without condiments or vegetables was contemplated at any time.

When the orders were issued directing the accumulation of subsistence stores at Tampa, it is stated by the Commissary General of Subsistence that twenty days' rations of canned fresh beef were ordered purchased. This would have required the delivery of 1,050,000 pounds, or about fifty carloads of this article alone. As the forces employed on foreign service in Cuba and Porto Rico, prior to the suspension of hostilities, did not exceed 35,000 in number, the supply thus accumulated was sufficient for their use, to the exclusion of all other meat components of the ration, for forty-five days—a period somewhat longer than was consumed in the operations actually undertaken in both fields of military activity.

With a view to an understanding of the innovation attempted to be made in the food supply of the Army at the outbreak of the war with Spain, it is proper to observe at this point that one element in the question of supplying food to our own army seems not to have received the attention which it deserved, and that is the well known conservatism of the American soldier in the matter of the articles constituting the ration supplied him in active field service. The articles habitually used by the armies of the United States in the field are now, what they have been for the past hundred years, hard bread or flour, bacon, pork, salt or fresh beef, and coffee and sugar. These, with vinegar and the seasoning components (salt and pepper) have constituted the food supply of our armies in every campaign undertaken by them since the war of the Revolution. Although changes in the several meats constituting the field ration have been suggested from time to time, no important modification in character or amount has been actually made, and the ration, as now



established, consists of the articles above enumerated, with the addition of such quantities of vegetables as it is possible to supply to troops engaged in active operations in the field.

When the determination was finally reached, on May 30, 1898, to send the Fifth Army Corps to cooperate with the Navy in the capture of Admiral Cervera's fleet and the reduction of the city and defenses of Santiago, Colonel Weston was directed to place on board six months' supplies for 20,000 men; but, upon his representations as to the loss that was likely to be incurred in the perishable articles of the ration, this quantity was reduced to ninety days' supplies for the same force—20,000 men. Apart from this, there seems to have been no consultation between the Major-General Commanding and General Shafter, or between either of these officers and the Commissary-General of Subsistence or Colonel Weston as to the quality or character of the food supply of the expedition, as to its adaptability to the climatic conditions of the proposed theater of operations, or as to the extent to which it was proposed to make use of canned fresh beef as a meat component of the ration. Save for the experiment conducted by Captain Ripley, which has already been described, the evidence fails to show that any attempt was made to familiarize the troops with the method of preparing the fresh beef as an article of food.

The travel ration, as established in 1878 and as described in paragraph 1256 of the Army Regulations, consists of the following articles, the quantities being expressed in pounds upon a basis of 100 rations: 112½ pounds of soft bread or 100 pounds of hard bread; 75 pounds of canned beef; 33 one-pound cans or 15 three-pound cans of baked beans; 8 pounds of roasted coffee, and 15 pounds of sugar. It is intended to be used "when troops travel otherwise than by marching, or when, for short periods, they are separated from cooking facilities and do not carry cooked rations." The Regulations also provide that:

After troops have been subsisted upon the travel ration for four consecutive days, they may be allowed canned tomatoes in addition to the travel ration at the rate of 1 pound of tomatoes per man per day. When they arrive at their destination or rejoin their station, subsistence upon the ordinary ration will be resumed immediately, and any unconsumed articles in good condition which they may have on hand will not be sold as savings, but will be turned over to the commissary.

As it is intended to be used only for short periods of time, when troops are separated from cooking facilities, neither salt, pepper, nor vinegar is provided as a part of this ration. It has already been observed that during the twenty years that have elapsed since the adoption of the travel ration the canned corned beef has been found to be the more acceptable to the troops, and for that reason the more generally used of the meat components of this ration. From this it follows that the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army had ceased to be familiar with the canned fresh beef. Indeed, it appears from the testimony that few of them had ever used it or knew it to be used; with the canned corned beef, on the other hand, they were perfectly familiar. To the volunteer troops, who formed part of the expeditions to Cuba and Porto Rico, this ration was entirely unknown.

When the troops were ordered to embark on June 7, they were directed to supply themselves with ten days' travel rations in addition to the fourteen days' field rations, which were on hand May 31. Although an alternative of canned beef or canned fresh beef on hand in the depot at Tampa was so small as to restrict the freedom of choice, in a majority of cases, to the canned fresh beef, and thus to make it necessary for many, if not most, of the organizations composing the ex-

peditionary force to receive and use the latter article from June 8 to June 24, when the landing at Daiquiri was completed. It has already been remarked that the travel ration, as established in paragraph 1256 of the Army Regulations, contains neither vinegar, salt, nor pepper.

It is proper to observe at this point that no facilities were provided on the transports for general cooking except for the making of coffee; it also appears that there was no general issue of fresh vegetables to the troops prior to embarkation for use during the voyage. As a consequence the enlisted men were compelled to eat the beef direct from the can, without seasoning, without other cooking than it had received during the process of manufacture, and without other vegetables than the beans and tomatoes which formed a part of the travel ration. The testimony in respect to the canned fresh beef on board the transports is uniform and unvarying. Used under such unfavorable conditions the men soon tired of it, it became unpalatable, and they subsisted, in many instances, upon the hard bread and vegetables, which, with the coffee and sugar, constituted the remaining portions of the travel ration, supplemented at times by articles obtained from the company savings.

The embarkation was completed on June 8, but there was some delay in sailing, occasioned by the report that a Spanish war vessel had been sighted in the Nicholas Channel. The expedition finally sailed on June 14 and reached the vicinity of Guantanamo Bay on June 20. The debarkation was begun on the 22d and completed on the 24th of the same month.

Prior to the landing of the troops at Daiquiri, the canned fresh beef had been used as a part of the travel ration within the authority conferred by paragraph 1256 of the Army Regulations. From this time forward to the end of the siege operations it was used, under the stress of circumstances, as a part of the field ration—a use not contemplated, or authorized, in the Army Regulations.

It does not appear in the testimony that the new use to which the canned fresh beef was to be applied was made the subject of special consideration or, indeed, that it was considered at all, save in connection with the experiments conducted at Tampa prior to the departure of the expedition. In point of fact, this question is one of very great importance, inasmuch as the experience thus far gained had been far from satisfactory, and active military operations against the enemy were about to be undertaken in which the troops were to be subsisted, wholly or in part, upon an article of food which had been found by actual use on the voyage from Tampa to be not only unpalatable, but actually distasteful, and which was to be issued in a form least suited to the conditions as they actually existed.

In the consideration of this period of the campaign other questions than those having to do with the subsistence of the army must be considered, notably the nature of the operations in which the troops were engaged, their physical condition, the climate, the condition of the roads, the scarcity of fuel, and the means of transportation which were relied upon to furnish the troops at the front with food, forage, ammunition, and other necessary supplies. The transportation which accompanied the expedition was far below a minimum in point of strength, having in view the needs of the troops and animals, the care of the sick and wounded, and the demands made by the several staff departments for transportation service. This condition of affairs was aggravated by the weather, the inadequate landing facilities the state of the roads, and the physical characteristics of the region which constituted the theater of military operations. This is shown by the fact

that, while such transportation as was available was apparently utilized to the best advantage, it was never possible to accumulate a reserve of stores at the front, or to supply the army with rations for more than one day in advance.

It appears in evidence that when the disembarkation was ordered the troops were required to be provided with three days' rations. It also appears that there still remained in possession of the organizations at least two days' field rations, which had been drawn previous to embarkation. It is further established that the men had found the canned fresh meat unpalatable and nauseating. There seems to be no doubt that each organization had not only the right but the power to exercise an option as to the kind of meat to be taken in the provision of a supply of food for three days. Condiments were also available in these unused field rations. In view of this experience on the transports, and considering the availability of both kinds of meat and of condiments, it is inconceivable that the commands should have taken one in preference to the other, or have left condiments behind, unless they were permitted to do so by superiors, or preferred to do so individually.

As to the extent to which the canned fresh beef was actually used during the period between the landing at Daiquiri and the surrender of the city, as well as to the effects of its use on both officers and men, the testimony is somewhat conflicting. In Lawton's division, for example, bacon seems to have been almost exclusively issued; in some commands the issues of bacon exceeded those of any other meats; in others fresh beef and bacon were evenly divided. The testimony relative to this period of the campaign shows that in a majority of cases the bacon was preferred by the troops to the canned fresh beef. It also appears that Colonel Weston, with a view to facilitate issues, directed that no formal requisitions would be required for issues to troops at the depot at Siboney. Those who came for rations were only required to give the number of men drawn for and to select from the stock on hand the particular articles which they desired.

It appears from the annual report of the Commissary General of Subsistence for the year 1898 that there were afloat at Siboney, at the beginning of the siege operations, 1,230,317 rations of bacon, 9,333 rations of canned corned beef, and 772,118 rations of canned fresh beef. Neglecting the canned corned beef, of which the quantity on hand was very small—amounting, in fact, to less than one day's ration for the entire army—the bacon alone would have supplied 16,000 men for seventy-six days; the canned fresh beef, if used to the exclusion of other meats, would have constituted a forty-eight days' supply for the same number of men. The testimony fails to show why it was that, with such an abundance of these articles on hand, and with entire freedom of choice in selection, any command that expressed a preference for either should not have been able to obtain the particular kind of meat it desired.

The experience with the canned fresh beef on the voyage from Tampa was repeated during the land operations in front of Santiago. The conditions under which it was used, however, had undergone material changes, and the changes were in every case unfavorable to its continued use as an article of the ration. To use the beef to advantage fresh vegetables were absolutely necessary, but these were lacking and there were no facilities for cooking them had the vegetable supply been abundant. The hardships of the campaign and the climatic influences peculiar to the rainy season were beginning to tell upon the health of the troops, which from July 8 until the withdrawal of



the command in August declined in a steadily increasing ratio. As the sick rate was substantially the same throughout the entire army, and was as great in the brigades which subsisted chiefly upon bacon as in those in which the canned beef was used, this change must be ascribed to other causes than the food supply. The testimony is conclusive that the command was insufficiently subsisted from the landing to the date of surrender, and the occupation of the city and harbor, a state of affairs directly traceable to the deficiency in transportation, which has already been described.

The references to the canned fresh beef in the reports most nearly contemporaneous with its use are far less pronounced than in those subsequently rendered, and the objections to it during the progress of the siege do not seem to have been sufficiently strong to have reached the corps and division commanders and their commissaries or to have caused any determined or concerted efforts to be made on the part of regimental or higher commanders with a view to obtain bacon in its stead.

The extent to which the deficiency in the food supply at this period appeared as a contributory cause of disease is testified to by the chief surgeon, Colonel Pope, who says:

In regard to the effect of the rations upon the health of the command, I will say that I was unable to trace any special diseases directly to the ration, either the canned beef, or the refrigerated beef, or any other part of the ration. Intestinal troubles which usually follow the use of decomposed or bad beef were not common until—well, it must have been the latter part of July. They formed a part of the cause of debility, but it was not a prominent one. Later, in August, I understand, there was a great deal of diarrhoea and dysentery. Up to about the 8th or 10th of July the health of the command was fine. I think we disembarked in Cuba with perhaps 150 sick men we had gathered on the Olivette, and I think that that composed the large proportion of those who were not able to march at once to the front.

In Tampa our sick list was very few, averaging less than 2½ per cent., and it kept low, as I say, until about the 8th of July. Then, when the fevers commenced, the sickness came with a rush. As the command became broken down from malarial poisoning, the demand of medical officers was for diets for the sick, and particularly for vegetables, no special complaints being made about the beef that I can recollect. After the command was broken down that way, of course the travel ration became almost unendurable and could hardly be eaten by the sick men. The whole Fifth Army Corps was sick at the time I left, along about the 1st of August.

Q. What representations, if any, were made to or reached you, as the principal medical officer, in respect to the excessive amount of canned roast beef that was used?

A. Nothing whatever. Medical officers did not mention it particularly in any of their reports, and I received, I think, after the 10th of July, almost daily reports from the medical officers. They were consolidated reports, consolidated from regiments into brigade reports, and from brigade reports into a report of the chief surgeon of the division, and, aside from the demand for fresh vegetables, there was no special mention made of the ration in their requests.

The same officer, in speaking of the diarrhoeal troubles in his annual report, says:

During the latter part of July and August the tendency to diarrhoea and dysentery became pronounced, although the diet of the troops had much improved and the water supply was certainly no worse than it had been from the first. The majority of medical officers regarded it as of malarial origin and treated it as such, and frequently with large rectal injections of quinine. Attempts were made to check its spread by recommending the use of boiled water for drinking purposes without favorable results, probably because the men preferred the disease to the remedy. At divisional hospital No. 1, where boiled and filtered water was freely supplied, and about all that was to be had, the incurrence of diarrhoea and dysentery was almost unknown. Among the regiments the excuse for not furnishing boiled water was valid; the commands were, until very late, without the necessary kettles and cauldrons to heat the water. When the soldier had only his tin cup and ration can and a little fire of green twigs with which to cook his food boiled water was omitted.

The testimony of Surgeon Pope in respect to the causes of the diseases which became prevalent in July and August is substantially corroborated by that of the other medical officers who accompanied the expedition.

The complaints in respect to the beef during the progress of the siege were not numerous. This was due, in part, to the engrossing character of the military operations, to the soldierly spirit and high sense of duty which seems to have actuated the officers and men of the command, and to the disposition evinced by all—from highest to lowest—to bear cheerfully and without complaint the hardships incident to the undertaking upon which they were engaged. Their valor in battle was only surpassed by their resolute determination to endure privations and undergo trial and exposure for which, save in the quality of their fortitude, they were utterly unprepared.

On July 21, a few days after the surrender of the place, the steamer Mississippi arrived in the harbor of Santiago with a load of refrigerated beef; and from that date until the end of August, when the transfer of the Fifth Army Corps to Montauk Point was completed, the refrigerated beef was regularly issued to the troops as the principal fresh meat component of the field ration. At the same time, the transports were transferred to the harbor, and depots were established in the city of Santiago, from which all subsequent issues and sales of subsistence stores were made.

The testimony shows that the refrigerated beef was received at first with great satisfaction. The arrangements for issuing the beef and transporting it to the camps do not seem to have been either adequate or efficient. The evidence points clearly to this conclusion, even when due allowance has been made for the inadequacy of wagon transportation, the condition of the roads in the vicinity of the city, and the ignorance and want of care shown in the handling and preservation of the meat. The beef was landed from the refrigerating steamers by lighters soon after daybreak, and the orders seem to have contemplated its issue and transportation to the camps in the early part of the day.

If there were specific orders in respect to the cleanliness of the wagons, the use of wagon covers, the order in which the meat was to be issued to the several commissaries, the protection of it from the sun and rain, and its prompt transportation to the camps, the testimony fails to show that such orders were rigidly enforced or observed. As a consequence, a considerable portion of the beef became tainted before it reached the regimental camps, and was either rejected altogether or trimmed down before being cooked, the amount so rejected constituting a considerable percentage of the entire issue. A part of this loss was doubtless due to a want of familiarity with refrigerated beef on the part of those whose duty it was to receive it and prepare it for issue to the troops. In this connection, the testimony afforded by the proceedings of the Board of Survey on Oct. 1, 1898, of which Generals Lawton and Wood and Colonel Osgood were members, is of importance, as showing the average amount of trimming which the beef was required to undergo at that date in the course of its issue and transportation to the camps. The recommendation of this board was that a uniform allowance of 25 per cent. for trimming off spoiled portions should be allowed.

The spoiled or tainted meat was, in some instances, examined by boards of survey; in others, it was burned or buried by order of the proper commanding officers. In some cases it was replaced by other meat, either fresh or salt, in others not; in many cases such replacing does not seem to have been requested. It does not appear, however, that the troops were insufficiently fed, as a consequence of

such rejections; this for the reason that during the month of August the entire army was so reduced by sickness and debilitation, due to climatic influences, that full rations of regulation food were neither demanded nor desired.

The urgent need at this stage of the undertaking was for a diet better adapted to the existing physical condition of the troops than the heavy meat food constituting the ration established by law, and supplied to the armies of the United States in the field. The efforts of the Subsistence Department to meet this want are sufficiently indicated in the Annual Report of the Commissary General of Subsistence for the year 1898, from which it appears that 1,946,186 rations of potatoes, onions, and canned tomatoes were transported to Cuba with the expeditionary forces; and that 1,977,967 rations of fresh vegetables were consigned to the depot commissary at Santiago during the month of July, making a total of 3,924,153 vegetable rations which were provided for the use of the troops in Cuba during the months of June and July, 1898. The loss by spoiling in this class of supplies due to heat and injury in transportation, is known to have been enormous; assuming it to have been 75 per cent. of the total quantity shipped from the United States, there remained nearly one million rations of vegetable food which should have found its way to the troops, a quantity sufficient for the issue of the full vegetable component of the ration to 16,000 men for a period of 62 days. In this connection, it is proper to observe that the depot commissary at Santiago reports that on Aug. 1, 1898, 800,000 rations of canned tomatoes were on hand for issue in the depot under his control.

The withdrawal of the Fifth Army Corps from Cuba was ordered by the War Department on Aug. 4; the movement began on Aug. 7 and was completed about Sept. 1, on which date the troops comprising the Santiago expedition had been established in camp at Montauk Point. The commands thus transported to the United States were supplied, wholly or in part, with canned fresh beef as the meat component of their travel ration. The evidence shows that but little of the meat was consumed during the voyage, the troops relying for subsistence upon other food better suited to their debilitated condition, and supplied in part by the Subsistence Department and in part from other sources, and that large quantities of the canned beef were turned into the subsistence department at Montauk Point, or collected in the camps upon the departure of the troops to the stations to which they were assigned when the camps at that point were abandoned.

#### THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION.

The expedition to Porto Rico was composed of three separate parts or detachments. The first, numbering about 3,000 men, under the immediate direction of the Major General Commanding, sailed from Charleston, S. C., on July 9, 1898, and reached the neighborhood of Siboney on July 11. This expedition, which was originally intended as a reinforcement to the troops operating against Santiago was diverted from that purpose after the surrender of the Spanish troops in that vicinity had been substantially agreed upon. It sailed from Guantanamo on July 21, and effected a landing at Guanica, Porto Rico, on July 25, and at Ponce on July 27. A second detachment, under Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, embarked at Charleston on July 20. It reached Guanica on the 26th and Ponce on the 28th of the same month. A third detachment, under the command of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., sailed from Newport News, Va., on July 28, and reached Arroyo, Porto Rico, on July 31, where a landing was effected. Operations against the enemy at several points in Porto Rico were set on foot, and were well under way when, on Aug. 13, 1898, orders were received directing a cessation of hostilities.

(To be continued next-week.)

## THE ICE AND REFRIGERATING PROBLEM FOR SMALL CONSUMERS.

There has been considerable inquiry for an ice-making and refrigerating machine that would fulfill the needs and meet the requirements of the small packer, the retail butcher, the delicatessen dealer, hotels, and in fact all those whose ice-making and refrigerating needs are of modest proportions. These people have naturally not felt justified in paying a large sum for a machine of large capacity and have been compelled therefore, perforce of financial circumstances, to deny themselves this modern refrigerating necessity and instead have complainingly continued to pay exorbitant natural ice bills.

The initial cost of the big machine has been a large item in itself, but other important items were costly installations and the skilled operatives necessary, the sum total of all of which placed these machines beyond the reach of the small consumer.

In this connection, we wish to speak of the ice-making and refrigerating machine manufactured by the Lewis Manufacturing Co., of 134 Liberty street, New York City. They have placed upon the market a machine which is especially adapted to the economical needs of the small users of ice and refrigeration, which we have mentioned.

### CAPACITY OF MACHINES.

This machine will make 50 lbs. of ice per hour in any climate. We refer now to the capacity of the smallest machine manufactured by the Lewis Company. They make machines of larger capacity, of course, but it is of the small machine that we are writing particularly. The apparatus does not take up any more space than that occupied by an ordinary desk in a business office. The manufacturers ship the machine all charged, set up and ready to operate. There is no cost for its installation. They, moreover, send an extra charge of chemicals with it.

### SIMPLICITY OF OPERATION.

One of the strongest points of the machine is its simplicity of operation. It requires no engineer nor experienced attendant, and needs only occasional looking after. The attendant simply puts in the water and takes out the resulting ice. It is practically automatic in its operation. A 12-year-old boy or an office clerk can run it. Skilled labor is not necessary in running this machine. Inventors and manufacturers throughout the world have endeavored to construct such a machine but without the success which seemingly has attended the apparatus referred to. After a long series of exhaustive and painstaking experiments and a large expenditure of capital, this machine has been perfected which fully fulfills all the requirements demanded of a portable machine.

### MOTIVE POWER.

This small capacity machine will make a half a ton of ice per day which is ample for the needs of the small packer, the retail butcher and the delicatessen dealer. The machines can be operated by almost any motive power its owner chooses—by belt from shafting, electric motor, gas engine, gasoline or naphtha engine, water motor, oil engine, petroleum engine, steam engine or windmill.

### TROPICAL CLIMATES.

The machine is especially adapted for use in tropical climates. The temperature of the water is no obstacle in the satisfactory operation of this apparatus. To-day these machines are giving perfect service in climates where the temperature of the water used in the machine for condensers and other purposes is up to 95° F. (35° C.). The deterioration in result after using water of this high temper-

ature is so slight as to be practically imperceptible.

### WEIGHT OF THE MACHINES.

An idea of the compactness of this serviceable apparatus is received from the fact that the machine crated and ready for shipment weighs only 50 lbs. gross. The material used in its construction is selected with an especial regard for its qualities of durability. As before stated, it has a capacity of 1000 lbs. of ice and from 1500 to 2000 lbs. refrigeration. Dairies, saloons and liquor dealers have installed these machines, as well as packers and butchers, who recognize their value.

### MAXIMUM CAPACITY WITH MINIMUM COST.

The cost of installation for refrigerating is minimum by reason of the fact that there being no pressure, the fittings and pipes are consequently light. The price of the machine is \$300 and upwards, according to the kind of power furnished, delivered f.o.b. The simplicity of the machine in operation and its freedom from all objectionable features make it absolutely safe and reliable. The refrigerant employed is non-explosive and non-inflammable and produces no effect, deleterious or otherwise, on metal. No oil is required for lubricating interior parts. The machine has no delicate parts to become damaged or broken and may be operated for years without requiring any repairs whatsoever. All the parts are made interchangeable and if, owing to accident or carelessness, any portion of the machine becomes damaged and the renewal of the injured part is made necessary, it can be ordered of the manufacturers by letter or telegraph without delay, by simply giving the number of the part needed. The customer receives it promptly and is made comfortable by the certainty of its being attached by even the most unskilled employee without any fitting whatever.

The power required for the operation of these machines varies according to the size of the machines, ranging from 1-hp. up. The small machine being described may be operated by this amount of horse power.

The apparatus is so constructed that it may be run continuously without injury and with scarcely any attention. When once set in operation it requires practically no readjustment and may be started up and run at any time without any previous preparation.

To state the advantages of the machine in a nutshell: It is superior in construction, simple in operation, efficient in results, and of maximum capacity with minimum cost.

### VALUE OF THE SMALL PLANT.

That the machine is constructed on principles of economy is evidenced by the fact that when the apparatus is properly set up and the directions of operation are followed, the cost is less than 5 cents per hour, including power. It need not be stowed away in the cellar, but on the contrary may be set up in any place on account of its being self-contained and its ornamental appearance.

### MACHINES OF LARGE CAPACITY.

Small packers, retail butchers, sausagemakers, delicatessen dealers, dairymen and others who are yet unequipped with a small plant of this kind should correspond with the Lewis Manufacturing Company, whose address is given in the first part of this article. They will find the manufacturers ready to give information of great value on the questions of ice-making and refrigeration.

The manufacture of ice-making machines and refrigerating apparatuses is one that has required long years of experiment and a large outlay of capital, bringing it down to a scientific display of man's inventive ingenuity. Those inventors and manufacturers who have been able to produce the apparatus that the consumer requires and wants are the ones who are selling the goods.

### MACHINES OF LARGE CAPACITY.

Refrigerating machines of large capacities and commensurately large prices have their natural field. It would be just as inadequate and useless for a large packer to install an ice machine of one-ton capacity as it would be for a retail butcher to install a machine of 300 tons capacity. Each would be a burden to their respective owners. The Lewis Company recognizes this fact by manufacturing machines of larger capacities for consumers of greater quantities of ice and those needing larger refrigerating facilities. These machines of greater capacity can be furnished by this company to meet any and all needs, embodying of course the same essential principles of simplicity and economy which have made their small machine of 1000 lbs. capacity so popular.

### THE SAVING FOR THE BUTCHER.

Retail butchers should sit down and take time to figure and think and reflect. It pays to get out of the rut and get into the light of modern improvement and science. A butcher's ice bill during the course of the year amounts to a snug little sum. He pays it because he sees no other remedy in sight. He installs a small ice machine and the financial saving which results astonishes him. Many butchers have installed these small machines on the ground of economy. They never regretted it. More butchers are daily following the example of their progressive brethren of the craft.

The Lewis Manufacturing Company are the sole proprietors and manufacturers of the machines we have described. For the information of our foreign friends, their cable address is "Lewaight, New York." The ground has now been gone over fully and enough has been said to give the reader a comprehensive idea of the merits and advantages of this refrigerating apparatus. What we have omitted the Lewis Company will gladly supply upon application.

\* A warranty deed conveying the old King-an packinghouse property in Armourdale from the Kansas City Stockyards Company to the Cudahy Packing Company has been filed with the register of deeds of Wyandotte county. The consideration named in the deed is nominal, but there were affixed to the paper war revenue stamps to the amount of \$125, showing that the price paid by the Cudahys was the same as that paid by the Stockyards company when it purchased the property from the Kingan company two weeks ago, which was \$125,000.—Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

\* A large number of cattle have become mired in swamp lands in the vicinity of the Head ranch, on the east bank of the San Joaquin river, fifteen miles below the city of Stockton, Cal. Hundreds have already perished, according to reports of steamboatmen. The cattle are supposed to belong to the Miller & Lux herds, which were driven to the lowlands from Southern California for pasture. The heavy rains in March flooded the pasture lands. The cattle wander into the soft mud during the night. Some succeed in getting out, but others struggle until completely exhausted and then starve to death.

\* Edward L. Patterson, late secretary and treasurer of the Continental Packing Company, of Englewood, Ill., died on May 11. Mr. Patterson had been a sufferer from pulmonary troubles and had gone to Arizona for relief, where he died. He leaves a wife and two young sons.

\* At the annual meeting of the New York State Board of Health Dr. Daniel Lewis, of New York City, was re-elected president and Dr. S. Case Jones, of Rochester, was re-elected tuberculosis commissioner.



# Cottonseed Oil

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

**UNSETTLED MARKET ONLY FOR SMALL DOCK LOTS—OTHERWISE A CONFIDENTLY HELD POSITION—THE FUTURE IS ASSURING ON THE COMPARATIVELY MODERATE SUPPLIES IN SIGHT.**

The development of slack trading two or three weeks since has not as yet disappeared, and the course of affairs through the period since our last review has not offered much that is new, and, perhaps, except in the fact that the undertone is a little more encouraging there is hardly significance in any feature that has come under our notice through the past week. We regard the position as likely to change to enhanced strength on the slightest increase of demand for supplies, while that improved demands must come about in the near future are implied from the situation of stocks in consumers' hands, which are being steadily reduced and must by this time be much under the average amounts held even at this period of year. This latter deduction is made from the fact that buying of the oil has been carried on now in a very conservative way for several weeks, amounting most of the time to positive dullness, while it is recognized that in all European markets the consumption has been unprecedented in the period, and that it has depended for satisfaction almost entirely upon accumulations there, and as distinct from furnishing fresh buying orders to this market. Viewing statistical conditions and the fact that export markets must have additional important supplies before the new crop season appears we should not be surprised if developments were of an excited, buoyant order on the closing out of the current crop. At no time in the recent slack period of trading has there been a possibility of getting important lots of the oil upon any easier basis than the prices that were current by them through the more excited trading previously. Any weakness has been entirely for the small lots that are landed on dock, and rather than store them their shippers have sent instructions to let them go at the best possible immediate prices. These dock lots are becoming fewer; and indeed for the week have been in volume of a very light order, while but few of them could be called distinctly prime in quality; and they have included more a grade of about prime and from that to a red quality. Naturally where there is any pressure to sell these limited quantities the buyers on their indifference over bidding for them secure favorable prices, particularly so in comparison with the ability to secure offerings of larger quantities. The small amounts now arriving point out the exhaustion of supplies throughout the South, while it is true that never before at the winding up of a producing season have supplies been so closely sold up as this year by the mills. The mills have had better inducements to sell this year than in average seasons. The little shooting up of prices for the oil a few weeks since gave them a fair profit, as they had secured most of their supplies of seed upon contracts when oil was at a lower ruling rate, and upon which latter they had figured in relation to the values that they could afford to pay for the seed, so that the

later additional price on the marketing of the oil was sufficiently attractive for a free, prompt marketing of it. In most seasons when most of the mills pursue the policy of marketing their productions promptly, there are always a few of them holding on for possibilities; this year, however, it would seem as though these usual late sellers are as well sold out, and perhaps it would be difficult now to find an important quantity of strictly prime oil anywhere in the interior South,

while it is doubtful if even a respectable sized lot of good off oil could be secured. The offerings South seem to be now cyphered down to the odds and ends of off grade oil made chiefly from a late marketing of seed, sprinkled with a few moderate quantities here and there of prime oil, or a grade closely approaching prime, and which are not in quantity of enough importance to consider as a material factor, while they are disturbing only as they are forced off upon a situation that must find a demand for them, even if at comparatively easy prices. It is noticed, however, that while these small lots must be sold they are not going upon a lower basis than in the previous week, while they are being steadily cleaned up. The disappearance of these small lots altogether must divert demands to quarters where the merits of the statistical position would appear as the influence to bringing out

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## COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Miners" Oil,  
Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,  
Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

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"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

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"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

**Kentucky Refining Co.,**

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a healthier tone at once. The few buyers of the small lots find no competition for them from the larger holders, and on that account they are having the situation pretty much their own way, while seemingly satisfied in getting them at the prices that had been quoted in the previous week, and without making much of an effort for further declines. Prime and the better grades of oil are not so much as usual depending upon any possible course of the lard market, although it is true that if lard should come around from its recent exhibition of tameness and manifest decided firmness with an upward tendency, that the oil would have quickened demands to putting it upon a better basis at once. But lard, however easy it has been on its unsatisfactory export demands, does not appear likely to go materially lower in consideration of the marked deficiency in the receipts of hogs as compared with this time last year, and the fact that the prices of the swine are more than ordinarily upon a relatively higher basis of prices as compared with the product. Indeed it is more than usual a losing business with the packers the present out of proportion prices of hogs and the products, and as they have most of the latter their efforts should shortly be for steadier conditions, particularly as they have less concern over the extent of the July option held by outsiders. Then again, the soap trade has been stimulated to taking tallow through the more active competition for the beef fat product by exporters, while over the country tallow is getting scarce again and held materially higher. This means an influence for firmness upon the grades of oil under prime, and accounts probably for the improved undertone to the cotton oil market observed lately. But large transactions in off grades of the oil would hardly be possible now except possibly in the Mississippi Valley, although if the soap men West began picking up the miscellaneous moderate quantities at the mills and which would be probable with scarce tallow and a continued firm position for it, there would be enhanced conditions of confidence at once. The compound lard trading continues slow here and at the West, on the failure of pure lard to materialize to permanently strong conditions, and the home distributions of prime oil are in that degree at present restricted, but it must be recollected that the comparatively moderate supply of prime oil against previous seasons that was conceded some time since, in the then active period of its buying for well recognized wants for consumption for the season, is daily becoming smaller on actual

wants of the chief holders for the make of their own products in this country, in connection with the regular consignments of them to the Dutch and other markets, where the class of stock is being used freely. The sales for the week here have been 800 bbls. crude at 20@21c for off grade, and 21½@22c for prime (the offerings of prime are daily becoming smaller); 1500 bbls. prime yellow, in lots, on the dock, at 25@25½c (with large lots held at 26c); 1100 bbls. strictly prime and choice yellow, in lots, at 25½@26c (large lots held higher); 300 bbls. red oil, on the dock, at 24@24½c; 500 bbls. winter yellow at 29½@30c; 200 bbls. white oil at 29@30c.

On Thursday the dock lots had been well cleaned out, and the market had a better tone, which latter was as well partly influenced by firmer lard prices.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 42.)

#### CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY.

Matters are progressing in the organization of the Continental Oil Company, which will embrace a number of cotton oil plants in the South. It is expected that the consummation of their matters will lead to greater commerce and more effective administration for the plants concerned. This new concern will have a large force of practical men who have been identified with the cotton oil business for many years in conducting their affairs. The capital stock will be \$6,000,000, of which 7 per cent. is accumulated preferred stock and the other half being common stock. C. L. Rathborne & Co., of New York, will finance the company.

It is understood that the following concerns are included in this new company: Paris Oil & Cotton Co., of Paris, Texas; Corsicana Cotton Oil Co., Corsicana, Texas; Central Texas Cotton Oil Co., Temple, Texas; Waxahachie Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie, Texas; Ladonia Cotton Oil Co., Ladonia, Texas; Shreveport Cotton Oil Co., Shreveport, La.; and Jackson Cotton Oil Co., Jackson, Miss.

#### TEXAS COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Secretary Robert Gibson, of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, writing from Dallas, under date of May 16, says that the executive committee of the association has called the annual meeting of the latter this year at San Antonio, June 12 and 13, at Menger Hotel.

#### The Pure Food Investigation.

At the meeting of the U. S. Senatorial Pure Food Committee in Chicago, Senator Mason, the chairman, summoned Mr. Alfred Heller, of the firm of Heller & Co., to the stand, to testify about "Freezine," which is manufactured by Mr. Heller's company. A large bottle of "Freezine" stood upon the table.

"We will use this as exhibit 4," said Mr. Mason. "This, Mr. Heller, is made of what?"

Mr. Heller objected to giving a reply, saying he would inform the committee all about the product if he could talk to them alone, but he did not care to divulge trade secrets to the world through the medium of the reporters present.

"If I can see the committee privately," said he, "I can convince them that my 'Freezine' is not only harmless but positively healthful. But I cannot reveal in the presence of the press, the trade secrets of my compounds."


The committee was impressed with the logic of Mr. Heller's position, and he was set over for later reference.

At a later session, George M. Sterne, a commission merchant of Chicago, took the stand in defence of oleomargarine and butterine. He produced samples of neutral lard and cream used in the manufacture of oleomargarine. He stated that one-fifth of all good oleomargarine was pure cream, and that the lard in the compound was of the purest quality.

W. L. Fisher offered to lay before the inquiry, information with regard to the use of borax for preserving meat and butter for export, contending that it was not injurious. He will be permitted to file papers.

\* The Chicago "Tribune" says: "Philip D. Armour has cabled from Germany a denial of the story that he was ill, and that he is enjoying better health than when he started for Europe." This information is in line with the facts in The National Provisioner's possession. Mr. Armour is now at Hamburg and his return is not expected until August next. Mr. George J. Brine, of Armour & Co., said: "We did not believe there was anything in the stories in the first place. Mr. Armour's cablegram simply confirmed what we already knew."

\* Messrs. Stairnes & Lolley and Cobb & Byron have left Winona, Texas, bound for Marlow, I. T., with 592 head of stock cattle, and will be joined by 165 head more at Big Sandy, shipped for them at Centre, Shelby county.



# The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.

## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS....

Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.


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# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

**TALLOW.**—The situation of affairs is quite strong and expression of confidence over the near future are marked. There was a sale of city in hhds, made last Saturday at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , the asking price, which was noted at the close of our previous market up to the then Friday's market. This was for a lot of 100 hhds, and taken by an exporter. On Monday there was another lot of 100 hhds, at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , upon which day there was also sold 500 tes, city edible for export at 5c. The market ran through Tuesday and Wednesday with  $4\frac{1}{4}$  bid for city in hhds., while the melters had added  $\frac{1}{4}$ c to their asking basis, and were not offering to sell under  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. If the outcome is a better price on sales than  $4\frac{1}{4}$ c for Thursday and Friday markets it will be noted further along in this review. But up to the moment the calculations are to take in the 250 hhds, city on contracts, the usual weekly deliveries to the home trade, at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ c, since no sales have as yet occurred above that. But unquestionably the market would jump at once above  $4\frac{1}{4}$ c, if a buying order had to be filled. It is now a question as to whether the exporters may make up their minds to hold off awhile; if they venture upon the market for further quantities at once or in the near future they will have to pay more money. The confident holding for an advance has back of it the limited supplies to be had for a little while. The entire production of city in hhds, for the remainder of the month has been all sold ahead, but about 200 hhds. Then again there is a demand for city in tierces at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, and which is held up to  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c, with the Continent shippers disposed to pay the inside price, while its supplies on offer for near delivery are also of a narrow order after its liberal buying latterly for shipment to the Continent. The same disposition over buying for export extends to all nice country-made lots, with important quantities of it higher prices asked restricting trading. It looks as though shippers would have to extend their trading into the summer months, however unwilling as a rule they are to do much in the warm weather on account of the possible losses in handling the packages, while that if they are compelled to buy the city or other tallow through the warm weather by

reason of its intervening very moderate supply that they will show most demand for tierces, or insist that it be put up in that style of packages. The home trade is working close to its actual wants on the present firm temper of the market, while the soap business is not lively. The country made tallow comes in a little more freely by reason of the improved conditions of the market, while it is being sold up more closely, with shippers taking most of the choice parcels from it. The interior melters are not, however, hurrying their supplies forward. There have been sales of 225,000 pounds country made, in lots, at  $4\frac{1}{4}$  @  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, as to quality.

The Chicago market is very strong and higher; its prime packers grade on scarcity is rather nominal, although  $4\frac{1}{4}$ c is bid, while its city renderers has been sold at 4 1-16 @  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, and closed at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c asked.

The London sale on Wednesday was 3d, to 6d, higher, where 300 casks were sold out of 1,200 casks offered. On Thursday there was a very strong feeling, and it looked as though something might be done in city in hhds, before the close of the week at over  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , with the melters still firmly asking  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . The contracts to the home trade have in part gone in at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , and the remainder depends upon the developments for the day as to their bringing more than that price. (For Friday's market see page 42.)

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The compound lard trading is increasingly dull, and its refiners are in a position to figure over the stearine with a good deal of reserve; therefore, buyers have been able to get a few moderate orders satisfied at the inside prices of the previous

week, with greater ease than then. The best support of the market to a  $3\frac{3}{4}$ c basis here was a little export demand, and which took up 25 tons at  $3\frac{3}{4}$ c, while 50,000 pounds were taken by the local refiners at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c, and 100,000 pounds at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. At the West  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c is quoted, and it is understood that about 200,000 pounds were obtained there at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**LARD STEARINE.**—If Western was on sale here it is doubtful if it would bring over  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. The lard refiners here are practically out of the market. There is some export demand for city, and sales at a price to equal the cost of lard in its make and the values for the oil.

**GREASE.**—The West is higher than this market; it would be impossible to bring the stuff forward and get out whole except at least  $\frac{1}{8}$ @ $3-16$ c advance on the prices current here. The whole market is stronger, with some improvement in export and home demands. Sales here of 150,000 pounds "A" white at 4c; and 225,000 pounds yellow, part at  $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ c; "A" white quoted at 4c; "B" white at  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ; yellow at  $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c; bone and house at  $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**GREASE STEARINE** is held with a little more confidence, while having better export demands. White quoted at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, and yet low at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**LARD OIL.**—There is no marked vitality to trading. The large eastern and other mills are active consumers, but they are not accumulating further largely the oil as they prefer to wait until the last market becomes more settled. Their conservative course of

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383 West Street,

...IMPORTERS...

NEW YORK CITY.



buying for some time has been advantageous to them since the lard market has forced the prices of oil easier, and they are disposed for the present to continue that policy. The market stands at 41c to 43c for large and small lots.

**CORN OIL.**—The exporters have not been doing much through the week, although they have made some inquiries. The mills, however, are not carrying much of an accumulation as they are busy making deliveries on contracts; therefore, there is fairly steady holding of prices; large and small lots quoted within the range of \$3.40 to \$3.75.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 42.)

### COTTONSEED OIL, SOAP AND FERTILIZER NOTES.

The Taylor (Texas) Electric Light Company is building a new oil mill at that place, to be ready for operation the coming fall.

The Southern Oil Company, of Corsicana, Texas, has filed an amendment to its charter increasing its capital from \$300,000 to \$600,000.

The cottonseed oil mill of Newberry, S. C., are enlarging their building. Two large boilers and engines will be put in. New gins, and the improved air suction will be put in.

It is generally understood that the Richmond Cotton Oil Company will soon build a large cottonseed oil mill at some point in the South. The plan to build one at Decatur has been reconsidered.

All the initial steps have been taken with regard to the building of a cotton oil mill at Sheffield, Ala. Ground is to be broken in the near future. The enterprise will be controlled by Eastern capital.

The Louisville Cotton Oil Company has filed articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office at Louisville, Ky. The capital stock is \$50,000. The incorporators are: John J. Caffery, Charles P. Fink and R. B. Glover.

Extensive improvements and thorough overhauling are the prominent features on the advance line of the Peet Brothers soap manufactory at Delaware street and the levee, Kansas City, Mo. The company has taken out a building permit for miscellaneous repairs to cost \$10,000, and one story is to be added to the building.

The Pacific Fertilizer Company, of Oregon, filed articles of incorporation to manufacture fertilizers, canning oysters and shrimps. The principal place of business will be at San Francisco, Cal., with a branch in Salem, Ore. Capital, \$500,000. Corporators: Wm. H. Ball, Frank Bill, John Larsen, H. F. Peart, Chas. H. Dwinelle, Arthur W. Moore and Fred T. Knoobs.

## W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

General Commission  
and  
Export Dealers,

623 Rialto Building.

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Tallow, Grease,  
Stearines, Provisions,  
Fertilizing Materials,  
Beef and Pork Products  
of all Kinds.

### "PURIFINE"—A DISINFECTANT.

Purifine is an odorless and non-poisonous disinfectant. It is manufactured by the Fitch Chemical Company, of Bay City, Mich. Purifine is constant, effective and cheap, according to the statement of its makers.

Pack-houses, oil mills, glue works, and



butterine factories as they are conducted today, are models of cleanliness, maintained by an immense use of cold and hot water, but this undisputed cleanliness which prevails is increased and enhanced by the use of disinfectants. It would seem that Purifine would especially recommend itself for use in pack-houses laboratories.

The company purchases the chemicals used in the manufacture of Purifine, by the carload, and mixes a thousand gallons at a time. It is suitable in all cases where a first-class, powerful and reliable disinfectant is required.

Purifine is highly concentrated. In process of manufacture, it is reduced in bulk very much, and in this state, is put up for sale. The weight of the bottle will verify its density. Its specific gravity is 1.300, distilled water being 1.000. For general disinfection and flushing purposes, the company directs that one to two parts of Purifine be used to 50 parts of water. By dilution, the particles of the disinfectant are broken up, and these atoms are made to do better work than could possibly be accomplished were it used full strength. It will readily be seen, say the manufacturers, that Purifine at the price it is sold at is cheaper than copperas at two cents a pound, which has always been considered "dirt cheap." A gallon, it is stated, makes fifty gallons; costs less than five cents a gallon for a first-class disinfectant. The principal constituents of Purifine, we are informed, are bromine and chlorine. Purifine is also non-freezing. The manufacturers further say that Purifine will make the air indoors as pure as mountain breezes. It doesn't smell itself; just kills other smells. Hence its value in close offices and in buildings where there is need of such a disinfectant and purifier. It is non-inflammable and non-explosive, two more strong points in its favor, and is perfectly safe to handle hot or cold. This cannot be said of some other disinfectants on the market.

Purifine is of immense value as a health-promoter and as a germ disease preventer. Among other places, it is valuable for use in factories, sinks, drains, cuspidors, milk cans, creameries, refrigerators, hen houses, cellars, butcher shops and canneries, and all utensils used in the lines of business mentioned.

The Fitch Company further states: "The crude carbolic acid largely sold for disinfecting purposes, is almost entirely insoluble in water. The higher grades, a little more solu-

ble, are so dangerous in their caustic action, that prudent heads of families must exercise great caution that they be not placed within the reach of children or careless servants."

The Fitch Company will send further information upon application.

### UNITED EXPORTERS' AND TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

There has been a long felt want for an organization whose object would be the assisting of the building up of the export trade of American manufactured goods, making special efforts in their behalf to establish connections in foreign countries. The result having been that the United Exporters' and Traders' Association of America has been organized with the head office in rooms 1107-9 Johnston Building, 30 Broad street, New York, with their chief foreign office located at 64 Mark Lane, London, in charge of Mr. E. W. Irwin.

The special work of this association will be to furnish up-to-date data to all members of the association through the agency of representatives, traveling men, etc., to bring American manufacturers in close touch with foreign buyers and to act as an intermediary in promoting that required confidence that is necessary in the commercial world. Special arrangements have been made whereby all members of this association can be furnished at once with reliable reports as to the state of the market in their particular line of goods in any foreign country, the competition to be met with, the amount of goods in their line now sold with a general quotation of prices, style of packing, import duties and everything necessary by way of information to practically conduct such business affairs. Mercantile reports will also be furnished giving financial responsibility and general business qualifications of mercantile firms in all countries of the globe. It has recently been decided to also have a banking and collection department with this concern whereby every facility will be provided for the proper handling of new customers and the settlement of their accounts. They will negotiate sight drafts against bills of lading, etc. A large display of samples abroad will be taken care of by their branch offices and furnish a general headquarters for possible purchasers of American goods who would desire to see the article itself. The Paris Exposition will form a large feature for the coming year in connection with this business. The members of the association will not find it necessary to devote the time and expense of personally attending the exhibits as they can avail themselves of the facilities of the association, it being of great importance to have their catalogues printed in the French language there for distribution among the people by native representatives.

The officers of this concern are gentlemen of high standing and are well known in the business community. Mr. L. Barban, its president, is also president of the H. Howes Company, of Silver Creek, N. Y., one of the largest manufacturing concerns of machinery in the United States. He is also proprietor of an engineering and exporting business in London. Mr. Barban, having spent very much of his time in traveling in all quarters of the globe, is peculiarly well qualified to fill this important position. Mr. J. E. Sitterley is treasurer, and A. C. Barban is secretary, both being gentlemen of large experience and wide information concerning the exporting business.

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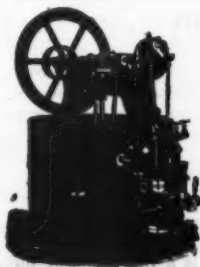
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# Hides and Skins

## MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—While the tone of the market continues firmly sustained the tendency on the part of tanners either to inquiry or purchase has lessened. Fortunately for the packers everything is pretty well cleaned up and they are therefore not especially anxious to rush matters. Despite the present somewhat restricted traffic the advancing tendency can not be said to have been checked. There is a considerable disparity in the present relative value of hides and leather.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb. and up, free of brands, have sold fairly well. There is a rumor of one sale of late hides at 12½¢, which constitutes the present outside asking price.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb. and up, are rather scarce, though there are a considerable number in process; 5000 of them brought 11½¢.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb. and up, have moved in substantial quality at 11¢@11½¢.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have sold in a moderate way at 12½¢.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, moved to the number of 6000 at 11¢. Scattering sales of light stock have been made at a variety of prices, fractionally above 11¢.

BRANDED COWS have moved to the number of 5000 at 10½¢. Holders now demand 11¢.

NATIVE BULLS.—There are plenty available at 9½¢. The demand is, however, indifferent.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is pretty well cleaned up on branded stock. Both Eastern and Western tanners have been operating with sufficient freedom as to virtually absorb the supply and materially strengthen the tone of this class of hides. There is a decided upward tendency at present and just how far buyers are willing to go on price will be determined by their necessities.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are in a decidedly stronger position. They have moved in large quantity at 9½¢, 9¼¢ for ones and twos. The market is so closely sold up that certain holders now demand 10¢, 9½¢ for ones and twos.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., have sold in a small way at 9½¢. Some holders demand 10¢.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS—An ordinary selection brings 9¼¢ flat. They are in active request and closely sold up.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have sold at 9¼¢—9½¢ for ones and twos. They are in light supply and the present price is 10¢ and 9½¢.

**RICHARD McCARTNEY,**  
Broker, Packer Hides,  
Steams, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed  
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.  
Correspondence solicited.  
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

**Packinghouse Twines**

And Paper shipped from the mills direct.  
Samples and estimates furnished.

**CHARLES RIBBANS,**  
231 Piano Street, NEWARK, N. J.

NATIVE BULLS at 8½¢ flat are an active feature.

CALFSKINS.—There isn't much call and an ordinary country skin at 12¼¢ isn't a great favorite just now.

KIPS.—No. 1, 15 to 25 lbs., is not a bargain counter offering at 10¢@12½¢, as they are full of grubs and long-haired.

DEACONS.—All weights, 52½¢@72½¢.

SLUNKS, 25¢.

HORSEHIDES.—There is a good call at \$3.40.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a fairly brisk demand. We quote:

FRESH PACKER PELTS, \$1.00@1.25.

COUNTRY PELTS, 55¢@80¢.

FRESH PACKER SHEARLINGS, 35¢@37¢.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 15¢@25¢.

FRESH PACKER LAMBS, 70¢@1.00.

### KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Sales for the past week about equal to the slaughter of the packers, 15,000 hides, with some grades selling ¼¢ advance over former prices. A block of April, including a few May native steers, sold at 11½¢ f.o.b. Kansas City, or 12½¢ Chicago freight basis; 600 heavy native steers separately, 12½¢; 600 lights, 11½¢; 3000 butt-brands, 11½¢; 2000 Colorados, 11¢; 1200 heavy Texas, 12½¢; 800 lights, 11½¢. The packers are asking higher prices where hides are of May slaughter and are confident of receiving them. Sales this week: Car latest Colorados, 11½¢; 2400 April and May native steers, the particulars not yet divulged, but presumably at 12½¢; lights, 1¢ less; and 1000 light strictly May Texas, for which the packers claim to have received 12½¢. Native steers of April slaughter only three cars now left in this city, held by one of the larger slaughterers at 12½¢ for heavy, 11½¢ for lights. Offers of 12½¢ for May natives have been refused several times, packers fiercely demanding 12½¢. Butt brands are in very meager supply, not a car fit for prompt shipment, 11½¢ demanded for Mays. Colorados are in same position, 11½¢ asked for May slaughter. Texas steers have been sold at 12½¢ in Chicago, but as yet no sales here this figure; 12½¢, 12¢ and 11½¢ for the three weights strictly adhered to by the larger packers, and only a couple of cars each to be obtained, future curing. A car from a smaller packer could be obtained at 12½¢, lights 11½¢. A car of branded cows have been sold this week at 10½¢, which included some April hides. Mays, in very limited supply, held at 11½¢. No earlier hides to be had. Native cows, heavies and lights, a few native bulls, are the only hides earlier than April on this market. Probably 4000 heavies obtainable at 11¢, and 3000 lights at 11½¢ for March and 11½¢ for April and May.

### BOSTON.

There is a good demand at 9½¢, and it is thought that a superior selection would command 10¢. Western offerings are very scarce. New England hides are not in generous supply. We quote:

BUFF HIDES, 9½¢.

NEW ENGLANDS, 9½¢.

CALFSKINS.—Offerings as compared with previous corresponding periods are very light.

SHEEPSKINS are very much higher than they have been. There is a fair stock of imported on hand.

### PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks have been appreciably reduced by recent substantial sales.

CITY STEERS, 10¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½¢@10¢.

CITY COWS, 9½¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 9¼¢@9½¢.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8¼¢@8½¢.

CALFSKINS.—Supply small and demand fairly active.

SHEEPSKINS.—Little doing.

### NEW YORK.

There is a sufficiently strong demand to have absorbed receipts. Prices are high, in advancing tendency and necessarily firmly sustained.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 12¢@12½¢.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 11½¢.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 11¢.

CITY COWS, 10¢@10½¢.

NATIVE BULLS, 9¼¢@9½¢.

CALFSKINS (See page 46.)

HORSE HIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

### SUMMARY.

Tanners are not operating in the Chicago packer market with the same freedom which has marked their late purchases. The packers are, however, very closely sold up and consequently are probably not experiencing much anxiety on account of the present lull. The main reason for hesitancy on the part of the tanners is very likely because of the great disparity existing at present in the relative prices of hides and leather. The Chicago country market is also very closely sold up, as both Eastern and Western tanners have bought enough to pretty well absorb the offerings. The demand for calfskins is indifferent to say the best of it. The Boston market is firm on 9½¢ buffs and there are but few Western hides offering. New England hides are also in very light supply. Considerable stock has been moved in Philadelphia, and present supplies are very light. In New York everything has been sold to cure and prices, which are at present said to be out of all proportion to leather values, are in advancing tendency.

### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb. and up, 12¢@12½¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb. and up, 11½¢; Colorado steers, 11¢@11½¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 12½¢; No. 1 native cows, 11¢; under 55 lb., 11½¢, 11½¢ and 11½¢; branded cows, 10½¢@11¢; native bulls, 9½¢.

### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb., 9½¢@10¢; No. 2, 9¼¢@9½¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb., 9½¢@10¢; branded steers and cows, 9¼¢ flat; heavy cows, 60 lb. and up, 9½¢@10¢; No. 2, 9¼¢@9½¢; native bulls, 8½¢ flat; calfskins, 12½¢; kips, 10¢@10½¢; deacons, 52¢@72½¢; slunks, 25¢; horsehides \$3.40; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1.00@1.25; country pelts, 55¢@80¢; packer shearlings, 35¢@37¢; country shearlings, 15¢@25¢; packer lambs, 70¢@1.00.

### BOSTON.—

Buff hides, 9½¢; New England hides, 9½¢.

### PHILADELPHIA.—

Country steers, 9½¢@10¢; country cows, 9¼¢@9½¢; country bulls, 8¼¢@8½¢.

### NEW YORK.—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb. and up, 12¢@12½¢; butt-branded steers, 11½¢; side-branded steers 11¢; city cows, 10¢@10½¢; native bulls, 9¼¢@9½¢; horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

### HIDELETS.

Max Kaufman, the well known German leather factor, sails for home next week.

A new corporation to be known as the United American Glue Company, with a capital of \$25,000,000, is now in process of organization. The plant of the company is to be in Newark, N. J.

The auditing committee of the American Hide and Leather Company are now examining the books of several Chicago firms who are in the new combine.

James Stewart, well known in the hide and leather circles of the swamp, had his left thumb bitten off by one of his horses a week ago Friday.

The large tannery of A. J. Foster, of Boston, Mass., occupied by J. B. Murray & Co., of Woburn, Mass., has been completely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000.

#### JOSEPH HECHT & SONS AND THE TRUST.

The National Provisioner is able to state positively that the option of Joseph Hecht & Sons has been accepted and that, therefore, this large concern of hide and skin dealers at Gold street, New York, is definitely a member of the American Hide and Leather Company, popularly called the Upper Leather Trust, and Joseph Hecht & Sons is the only firm of hide and skin dealers in the trust. The condition upon which the above concern entered the American Hide and Leather Company was that no other firm of hide and leather dealers should be taken into the combine. In securing the option of so large a house as Joseph Hecht & Sons the Upper Leather Trust felt that the consolidation was being put on stronger vantage ground. The promoters submitted a proposition to the firm which was satisfactory. Upon this proposition the option was given and accepted.

The auditors are now auditing the properties of those concerns whose options have been accepted. This involves an enormous amount of detail work; so much so that the Audit Company will not be able to finish its work for the valuations before the middle of June at earliest. The valuations, even with speedy work will not be able to complete their work before July 1. at the earliest. The consolidation will not, therefore, be able to take over the properties and to perfect its formation until some time in July. All of the above facts we are enabled to state absolutely.

## TINNOL, A Paste that Sticks.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,

11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN STOCKFOOD.

DO YOU USE IT?

SAVES GRAIN.

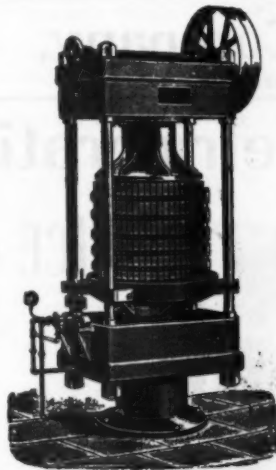
PREVENTS DISEASE.

ONE THOUSAND (1,000) DOLLARS REWARD.

We will pay the above to any person who can find by analysis in our food any mineral whatever "except salt." It is a purely vegetable compound. 100 lb. kegs, \$9.00; 250 lb. bbl., \$21.00.

McCullough's Phenyle Disinfectant, liquid or powder, destroys the ammonia in stables and purifies the atmosphere. REFERENCES: Val. Blatz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn., St. Louis, Mo. Hygeia Ice Co. of New York City, and all the prominent packinghouses.

DAVIE & CO., Camden, N. J.



## HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.  
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.  
Full pressure at any point.  
No blocking required.

SEND FOR  
CATALOGUE.

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**PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.**  
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.  
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.  
NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.  
An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet  
will be sent Free of Charge.  
JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.

## PAGE'S THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS ON CALFSKINS.

WEIGHT.	
17 and up	\$2.60
12 to 17 lbs.	2.20
9 " 12 "	1.70
7 " 9 "	1.30
5 " 7 "	.85
4 " 5 "	.60

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cared for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

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# We Clean

# RATS

Packinghouses, Warehouses, Hide Houses, Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Sausage Factories, MEAT MARKETS, FACTORIES, HOTELS, Houses and Flats of

Rats, Mice, Roaches and All Vermin.

We Give **GUARANTEE** for 2 Years.

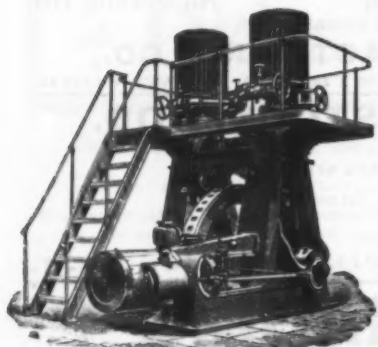
BEST REFERENCES.

Send us postal card to estimate on work anywhere in the country.

**Herzog = Rabe & Co.,**

136 Liberty St., New York.





S. B. RINEHART, President.  
A. H. STRICKLER, Vice-Pres.  
H. B. STRICKLER, Treasurer.  
EZRA FRICK, Gen'l Man. & Sec.  
A. H. HUTCHINSON, Manager Ice  
& Refrigerating Machine Dept.

# FRICK COMPANY ENGINEERS.

ESTABLISHED 1843.  
INCORPORATED 1884.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular for 1898, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Circular, 1896. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES. Send for High Speed Engine Circular, 1896.

**Corliss Steam Engines. Ice Making Machinery.**

**High Speed Engines. Steam Boilers.**

**Frick Company, WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.**

## Small Automatic Refrigerating Apparatus.



SOMMERS & WINKLER,  
BUTCHERS.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 12, 1897.

McCrory Ice Machine Co., New York.

Dear Sir: The cold storage which you put in for us is giving entire satisfaction; we only run about four hours a day now and keep our Refrigerator at 40 degrees; when the weather gets cooler we expect to run only two days in the week.

Your Overhead System of Cold Storage is the only practical system for butchers. In our estimation, as it reduces the cost of operation to one-half. By having a reserve Cold Air we save about \$40 a month. Our neighbors' bill—Cohen & Co.—was \$80 last month, and ours, \$39.40; note the difference. We can recommend the McCrory Ice Machine Co. as people who know their business and who will do what they claim.

(Signed)

SOMMERS & WINKLER.

## ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

All sizes manufactured.  
Don't buy Trust ice.  
Make your own cold.

**NO BOILER, NO ENGINE, NO  
MOTIVE POWER REQUIRED.**

No repairs necessary.  
Any desired temperature.  
Write for catalogue and prices.

**MCCRORY ICE MACHINE CO.,**

110 Liberty Street,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue just out.

## THE VILTER MANUFACTURING CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BUILDERS OF IMPROVED COMPRESSION

### Refrigerating AND Ice Making Machinery

FOR PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, MARKETS, COLD STORAGE HOUSES, BREWERIES,  
HOTELS, AMMONIA FACTORIES AND ICE PLANTS.

#### IMPROVED CORLISS ENGINES.

THE FOLLOWING PARTIES HAVE OUR MACHINES IN USE:

Cudahy Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. .... two 150-ton machines  
Frankton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. .... one 100-ton machine  
Frankton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. (second order) one 150-ton machine  
F. C. Gross & Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. .... one 25-ton machine  
R. Gums & Co., Milwaukee, Wis. .... one 25-ton machine  
L. Frank & Son Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. .... one 25-ton machine  
The Kreschmar Co., Milwaukee, Wis. .... one 5-ton machine  
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. .... one 10-ton machine  
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. (second order) one 20-ton machine  
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. .... one double 400-ton machine  
Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill. .... one double 200-ton machine  
Fairbank Canning Co., Chicago, Ill. .... one double 200-ton machine  
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. .... one 75-ton machine  
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. (second order) one 75-ton machine

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Kansas City, Mo. .... two 100-ton machines  
John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia. .... one 150-ton machine  
Brittain & Co., Marshalltown, Ia. .... one 50-ton machine  
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb. .... one 150-ton machine  
Lincoln Packing Co., West Lincoln, Neb. .... one 75-ton machine  
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co., Nebraska City, Neb. .... one 50-ton machine  
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co. (2d order) one 75-ton machine  
Pacific Meat Co., Tacoma, Wash. .... one 35-ton machine  
J. Fleischbauer & Bro., New York, N. Y. .... one 50-ton machine  
Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa. .... one 35-ton machine  
Jos. Obert, Lehigh, Pa. .... one 50-ton machine  
Butchers' Slaughtering & Melting Ass'n, Brighton, Mass. .... one 75-ton machine  
Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont., Canada. .... one 75-ton machine





# Ice and Refrigeration

—The extensive ice factory at Belton, Texas, will soon be completed and ready for business.

—Work on the new cold storage plant at Indianapolis, Ind., is rapidly progressing toward completion.

—One of the largest refrigerators in York, Pa., has just been completed, measuring 10x12 feet, 16 feet high, and will hold 5 tons of ice.

The Lafayette creamery, at Groton, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. It was owned and operated by G. Truman & Son, of Owego, N. Y.

—B. S. Parker, of Elgin, Ill., who purchased the creamery plant of W. G. Clarke, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, is preparing to enlarge the plant.

—The Visalia Ice Company, of Visalia, Cal., after making a satisfactory test of the plate system of making ice, will change its plant from the can to that system at a very early date.

—The Haxton Creamery Co., of Phillips county, Col., has been incorporated. Capital, \$2000. Corporators: Edward James, G. H. Davis, John Harnus, W. M. Slay, and A. Peterson.

—The Marshall Creamery of Marshall, Kan., has lost its skimming plant at Eldora, in that State, by fire. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was partly insured.

—The shipping of eggs in refrigerator cars from Galveston, Texas, by Kirkwood & Leeb, to New York, has begun. Each car will contain 400 cases and is to be run to New York in five days.

—The Ontario Creamery Company, of Ontario, Ore., has been incorporated with a capital of \$3000. The corporators are: Stephen Carver, E. H. Test, William Morfitt, and J. S. Pinkston.

—A charter has been granted to the Virginia Beach Ice Company, Norfolk, Va. Capital \$10,000 to \$25,000. Norfolk capitalists, with G. C. Chapman, of Takoma Park, D. C., are promoting the enterprise.

—L. C. Oliver's new ice factory at Miami, Fla., one of the finest plants in the State, is turning out 15 tons of the frozen crystal each day. In connection there is an immense cold storage for storing the surplus.

—The Correctionville Creamery Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, has been incorporated.

Capital, \$5000. The directors are: W. L. Newton, George Fernley, John Bowers, Conrad Dahlman, and John Schomer.

—W. H. Fosner, of Chicago, Ill., who was through Texas a few days ago looking over the dairy field is favorable to locating a \$6000 creamery near Houston, in that State. He represents Chicago creamery interests.

W. A. Brown, of the True Dairy Supply Company of Syracuse, N. Y., has 116 cows pledged for establishing a creamery at Port Byron, N. Y. It is the wish of the company to have the plant running some time in July.

—The People's Artificial Ice Company, of Shenandoah, Pa., has been chartered with a capital of \$20,000. The directors are: Christian Schmidt, Samuel G. Roberts, Fred Keithan, E. B. Foley, and M. M. Burke, of Shenandoah.

—The Arcadia Co-Operative Creamery Company, of Arcadia, Neb., has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State of Nebraska. Capital, \$4400. The corporators are: W. S. Delaney, Frank Ohmes, M. C. Moon and others.

—The stock of the proposed Edmeston Elgin Creamery, at Edmeston, N. Y., has been subscribed. H. W. Denison, Carrol Chesebrough and Homer Underwood have been appointed on the location and building committee. The capital of the company is about \$6000.

—The new brewery to be built soon at Columbia avenue and Bayard street, Southwest Baltimore, Md., by the company headed by William H. Kruger, of Cleveland, O., will also have a bottling establishment and an ice factory connected with it. The ground for the building is ready to be broken.

—The Virginia Beach Ice Company of Virginia Beach, Va., has been chartered to erect and run an ice factory at that place. Capital, \$25,000. G. C. Chapman, of Takoma Park, D. C., is interested with Norfolk, Va., and other capitalists. James S. Groves, of Norfolk, is president; S. J. Kennedy, of Norfolk, Va., vice-president.

—The Lancaster Ice Manufacturing company, of Lancaster, Pa., has leased its plant to Arthur Freeston, Philadelphia. The lease is for ninety-nine years. The present manager, E. B. Amole, will continue to manage the plant. The lessee will at once erect an additional 30-ton plate freezing plant. The equipment is to be the best to be had.

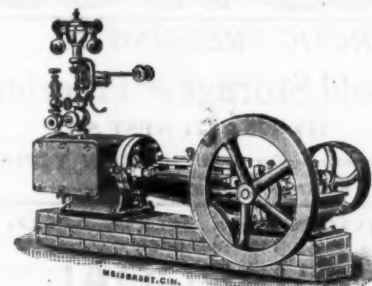
—Thirteen giant refrigerators, 11 feet high, 10 feet wide and 7 feet deep have been shipped from the Baldwin Refrigerator

Works, Burlington, Vt., which were built for the government for use in various parts of the West Indies. The great cooling boxes were built and set up complete, in the shops, and afterward taken apart in sections for shipment.

## THE GLOBE ENGINES.

The Globe Machine Works, of Cincinnati, Ohio, have earned an enviable reputation for the excellence of their steam engines.

In 1880, Mr. John Crowther purchased the plant, since which time this concern state that they have 500 engines manufactured and sold, going into nearly every State in the Union, besides large export orders to Canada, Russia, Germany, Mexico, Cuba and several of the South American countries. So well satisfied are some of the purchasers of the



4 H. P. GLOBE ENGINE.

Globe engines that they duplicate their orders in many instances, but it remained for a firm in Portland, Me., to place nine separate orders, in demonstration of the satisfactory manner in which the Globe engine had done its work. Quite a number of these engines are placed among the ship building companies of the country. The Company claim that the range of their engines, being from 4 to 20 H. P., present many features, which are not included in any other engine manufactured; the horizontal crank being a distinct feature. In every case, the engine is thoroughly tested before being shipped, and also the purchasers are fully protected by a written guarantee. Of all the many advantages that are presented in favor of the Globe engine, probably the strongest feature yet to be spoken of, is the extremely low price at which they are sold, considering the high class of workmanship.

## Cattle for Havana.

Mr. F. Aballi, a member of a Cuban firm which operates a number of vessels in trading in Southern commodities has been visiting Temple and other parts of Texas for selecting and purchasing cattle, the importation of which is interesting his house. The first lot has been shipped and the business promises to be one of large proportions.

## REASONS WHY P & B INSULATING PAPERS

They are the most durable in the market. They are thoroughly air tight, moisture proof and odorless. They contain no tar and have no odor.

The P & B Papers for insulating purposes in cold storage and packinghouses, are more extensively used than any other papers made, entirely on account of their merit.

## P & B PAINTS A PERFECT COATING FOR PIPES, COILS, CONDENSERS, VATS, ETC.

The P & B PAPERS and the P & B PAINTS are entirely acid and alkali proof. They are also unaffected by extremes in temperature.

## ARE THE BEST.



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Manufacturers of P & B Products.  
81 & 83 John St., N. Y.  
Chicago Office, 180 Fifth Ave.

Write us for Samples and full particulars.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Jr.,  
PRESIDENT.

## ATLANTIC ALCATRAZ ASPHALT CO.,

OFFICE, 57 East 59th Street, N. Y.

### MANUFACTURERS OF

Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Paint,  
Atlantic Alcatraz Roof Paint,  
Atlantic Alcatraz Felts.

### CONTRACTORS FOR

ASPHALT FLOORS,  
WATERPROOFING,  
INSULATION, ETC.



ALCATRAZ Is An  
ASPHALT Absolute  
Insulator.

ASK US FOR PARTICULARS, or,

Wheeler & Thomas, 169-171 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.  
Thomas J. Hind, 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass.  
Winding & Gezeischap, 609 Pabst Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.  
T. J. Lewis Roofing Co., Omaha, Neb.  
F. W. Heerwagen, 506 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

### ARCTIC FREEZING CO., Cold Storage and Freezing

119, 120 & 121 WEST ST.,

Telephone 1053 CORTLANDT. NEW YORK.

ROOTMANN & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

### JOHN R. ROWAND, MANUFACTURER OF CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated  
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;  
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.  
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,  
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing  
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.  
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized  
Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and  
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality  
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.  
Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,  
Chief Engineer, Philadelphia Warehousing and  
Cold Storage Co.

### CHAS. W. BOYER, M.E.

81 Walnut St., Somerville, Mass.

### EXPERT ON REFRIGERATING, ICE AND ABATTOIR MACHINERY. . . .

Inspections and tests made to determine the  
most economical method of running a Re-  
frigerating or Ice Making Plant. Errors of  
Construction Located and Corrected. . . .

Designs, Specifications & Estimates Prepared.

Expert supervision given for purchasers having  
plants in prospect or in process of erection.

### REFRIGERATION

...AND...

### ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

PERMIT US TO  
GIVE YOU AN  
ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture  
and install the

**Simplest,  
Most Durable,  
Most Efficient  
Plants.**

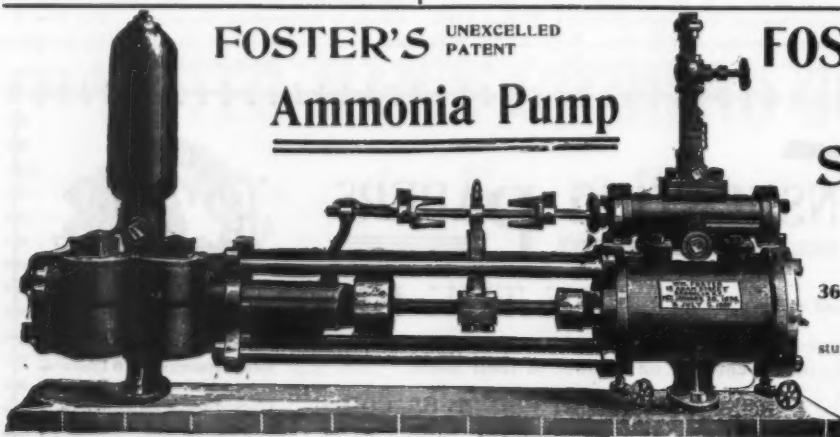
Anyone competent to  
operate motive power  
can operate them.

ONE TON TO  
TWENTY-  
FIVE TONS.

## GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

35 Osceola Street . . . . OSHKOSH, WIS



### FOSTER'S UNEXCELLED PATENT

### Ammonia Pump

### FOSTER PUMP WORKS

Successors to WILLIAM FOSTER,  
Manufacturers of Patent Improved

### STEAM PUMPS

FOSTER'S EXCELSION ROTARY PUMPS,

Beer and Mash, Boiler Feed, Tank, Air, Deep  
Well and Artesian Well Pumps

36 and 38 Bridge St.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The advantages of this Pump are, its extra long double  
stuffing-box, which is so arranged that any leakage from first  
stuffing-box is carried back into the suction again. It  
has extra hard steel Piston Rod, which is made in two  
sections, so as to be easily replaced when ammonia part  
of piston rod is worn out, and without necessitating the  
removal of the steam portion of rod.

**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS. can be found on PAGE 42.**



# New York Markets.

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	6 3/8	8/	\$0.15
Bacon.....	10/	16/	78 Pf.
Lard, 100.....	10/	16/	78 Pf.
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2 M.
Butter.....	25/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	8/9	13/9	78 Pf.
Beef, per to.....	2/	3/6	78 Pf.
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/6	3.00 M.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/3. Cork for orders, 3a3/8.

## LIVE CATTLE.

### Weekly receipts:

	Beoves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,354	.....	3,955	10,195	8,810
Sixtieth St.....	2,806	141	9,355	16,556	13
Fortieth St.....	2,203	41	40	1,083	16,479
Hoboken.....	3,198	.....	.....	.....	3,829
Lehigh Val. R. R. B. 513	.....	178	189	.....	.....
Scattering.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	11,074	192	12,228	28,891	28,340
Totals last week.	9,909	143	15,090	21,969	33,135

### Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quart.
Eastmans Company.....	.....	.....	3,600
Swift and Company.....	.....	.....	2,600
Nelson Morris.....	.....	.....	4,660
Armour & Co.....	.....	.....	3,510
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	514	.....	5,095
J. Shamburg & Son.....	514	1,032	.....
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.....	2,049	.....	.....
W. A. Sherman.....	300	.....	.....
A. E. Outerbridge & Co.....	30	25	.....
G. F. Lough & Co.....	14	48	.....
Total shipments.....	3,321	1,102	20,485
Total shipments last week.....	1,373	1,022	14,190
Boston exports this week.....	2,134	640	10,962
Baltimore.....	823	.....	.....
Philad'a.....	524	.....	.....
Montreal.....	3,136	727	.....
To London.....	3,122	126	6,445
To Liverpool.....	4,456	1,672	24,898
To Glasgow.....	1,286	601	.....
To Bristol.....	361	.....	.....
To Southampton.....	.....	1,831	.....
To Hull.....	290	.....	.....
To Cardiff.....	167	.....	.....
To Bermuda and West Indies.	44	20	.....
Totals to all ports.....	9,638	2,469	32,774
Total to all ports last week.....	6,121	3,124	25,270

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES New York.

Good to prime native steers.....	5 15 a 5 30
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 50 a 5 10
Common native steers.....	4 00 a 4 45
Stags and Oxen.....	2 40 a 4 75
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 25 a 4 00
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	4 90 a 5 10

## LIVE CALVES.

The demand was good this week, with fair receipts. Prices higher. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb.....	a 7 1/2
" " " common to good, per lb.....	a 7

## LIVE HOGS.

There was a fair demand for hogs during the week and prices ruled steady, with fairly large receipts. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.....	a 4 30
Hogs, heavy.....	a 4 30
Hogs, light to medium.....	a 4 30
Pigs.....	a 4 40
Roughs.....	a 3 40

## CHICAGO.

Union Stock Yards.—Hog market averaging steady; light hogs, \$3.60@3.87 1/2; mixed packers, \$3.65@3.92 1/2; heavy, shipping grades, \$3.55@3.97 1/2; rough packing grade, \$3.55@3.65; hogs closed strong.

## CINCINNATI.

Hog market active; range \$3.10@3.85.

## EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs, 22 cars on sale; about 5c lower; active; pigs, \$4.00; yorkers, \$4.05; mixed mediums and heavy, \$4.05@4.10; roughs, \$3.40@3.50; stags, \$2.75@3.00; all selling; closed strong; pigs, \$4.00; yorkers, \$4.05; mixed medium and heavy, \$4.10.

## EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs active; best medium weights, \$4.05@4.10; fair to best yorkers, \$4.00@4.05; best heavy weights, \$4.00@4.05; pigs, common and light yorkers, \$3.85@3.95.

## INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady; \$3.75@3.90.

## PEORIA.

Hog market steady and active. Light, \$3.60@3.72 1/2; mixed, \$3.62 1/2@3.75; heavy, \$3.65@3.87 1/2; rough, \$3.25@3.40.

## ST. LOUIS.

Hogs, 5c lower; yorkers, \$3.65@3.75; packers, \$3.65@3.80; butchers, \$3.75@3.92 1/2.

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Prices were higher this week, with a fair demand and fairly large receipts. We quote:

Live wool lambs, choice, per lb.....	7 a 7 1/2
" " " medium, per lb.....	6 1/2 a 7
" " " clipped.....	6 1/2 a 6 5/8
Live sheep.....	5 a 5 1/2
" " " common to medium.....	4 a 5

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls in active demand and prices firm, spring chickens quite plenty and selling slowly. Roosters firm, turkeys dull, ducks and geese moving slowly. We quote:

Spring Chickens, large, per lb.....	24 a 26
" " " small.....	a 21
Fowls.....	a 13
Roosters, old, per lb.....	a 8 1/2
Turkeys, mixed, per lb.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	65 a 85
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1 10 a 1 35
Pigeons, per pair.....	a 35

## DRESSED BEEF.

There was a good demand for beef during the week, prices ruling steady, but very firm. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
" " " light.....	7 1/2 a 8
Common to fair Native.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
" " " light.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Common to fair Texan.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Good to choice Heifers.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Common to fair Heifers.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Choice Cows.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair Cows.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	6 1/2 a 6
Fleshy Bologna Bulls.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2

## DRESSED CALVES.

There was a good demand for vealers, and prices ruled higher. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime.....	11 a 12
" " " common to good.....	10 a 11
" " " Country dressed, prime.....	9 1/2 a 10
" " " fair to good.....	8 a 9
" " " common to fair.....	6 a 7 1/2

## DRESSED HOGS.

The demand was slow and prices ruled steady. Pigs a shade higher. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	a 6 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	a 6 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	a 6 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	a 6 1/2
Pigs.....	a 6 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand was fair this week, and prices were higher with a fair demand. We quote:

Good to choice lambs.....	11 a 12
Common to medium lambs.....	10 a 11
Good to prime sheep.....	9 a 10
Common to medium.....	8 1/2 a 9

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days 3337 pkgs., previous six days 6173 pkgs. The receipts of iced fowls was quite large, and with a moderate demand from jobbers and wholesalers the market held firm. Large fowls continue dull. Western broilers gradually increasing in supply, though mostly small lots mixed in with other poultry. Desirable sizes sell fairly, but very small or very large sell slowly. Small Philadelphia broilers slow, but grades averaging 3@4 lbs. to the pair in fair request. East-

ern and L. I. spring ducks steady. Squabs, firm. Frozen turkeys and roasting chickens firm. We quote:

## FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys, average grades, per lb.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
Broilers, Phila., 2-3 lbs to pair.....	36 a 40
" " " 3-4 " " ".....	31 a 39
Chickens, Phila., Winter roasting.....	18 a 20
" " " fair to good.....	13 a 15
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	11 1/2 a 12
" " " scalded, prime.....	a 11 1/2
" " " Western, heavy.....	10 1/2 a 11
Old cocks, Western, per lb.....	7 1/2 a 8
Ducks, L. I. Spring.....	20 a 21 1/2
" " " Eastern, Spring.....	20 a 21
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.....	3 00 a 3 25
" " " small and dark, per doz.....	1 75 a 2 00

## FROZEN.

Turkeys, No. 1.....	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
" " " No. 2.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
Broilers, No. 1, dry-picked.....	20 a 22
" " " 1, scalded.....	17 a 19
Chickens, soft-meat.....	15 a 16
" " " No. 1.....	13 a 14

## PROVISIONS.

The market was fairly active this week, with prices ruling steady; pork loins firm. We quote:

## (JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " " 12 to 14 " ".....	8 1/2 a 9
" " " heavy.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
" " " heavy.....	6 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, bonies.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " " (rib in).....	8 a 8 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	14 a 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	a 16
" " " shoulders.....	5 1/2 a 6
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 1/2 a 8
" " " heavy.....	6 1/2 a 7
Fresh pork loins, City.....	8 a 8 1/2
" " " Western.....	7 a 7 1/2
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.....	a 25 00

## LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	5 45 a 5 40
" " " South America.....	5 30 a 5 00
" " " Brazil (kegs).....	6 90 a 7 00
Compound—Domestic.....	a 4 1/2
" " " Export.....	a 4 1/2
Prime Western lards.....	5 40 a 5 30
" " " City lards.....	5 10 a 5 05
" " " lard stearine.....	a 6
" " " oleo.....	a 5 1/2

## FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	4 a 5
" " " heads on.....	a 3
Halibut, White.....	12 a 14
" " " Grey.....	10 a 11
" " " Frozen.....	a 11
Striped bass.....	8 a 12 1/2
Bluefish, Frozen.....	a 4
Eels, skinned.....	4 a 8
" " " skin on.....	3 a 6
White perch.....	a 4
Flounders.....	3 a 4
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	18 a 20
" " " Eastern.....	35 a 40
Smelts, green.....	a 14
Lobsters, large.....	8 a 10
" " " medium.....	a 2
Herrings, frozen.....	a 15
" " " green.....	a 2
Red snappers.....	a 15
Mackerel Spanish, live.....	12 1/2 a 15
" " " fresh, small.....	a 20
" " " large.....	a 20
Shad, N. C., bucks.....	a 2
" " " roses.....	a 30
" " " native roses.....	a 12
" " " native bucks.....	a 35
Scallops.....	a 1 00
Soft crabs.....	a 3
Weakfish, frozen.....	a 4
" " " green.....	a 4
Sea bass.....	a 4
White fish.....	a 4
Pompano.....	a 4
Haddock.....	a 4
King fish, native.....	15 a 18
" " " frozen.....	a 18
Oissoles.....	a 75
Prawn.....	a 75
Sea trout.....	a 75
Sheephead.....	a 75
Forbes.....	1 1/2 a 2
Brook Trout.....	35 a 40
Butterfish.....	3 a 4
Flukes.....	1 1/2 a 2

## GAME.

The season for game being over, quotations for the time being are suspended.

## BUTTER.

Receipts last six days 39,604 pkgs., previous six days 36,820 pkgs. Some buyers were on the street securing fresh supplies, and they made no objection to the prices ruling, others held off awaiting further developments. Sales of extra creamery was good and the supply of these goods is larger than heretofore, owing



# D. B. MARTIN,

**Union Abattoir Company,  
OF BALTIMORE.**

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F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.





# Retail Department.

## CUTTING HEADS AND FEET.

Some butchers on the West Side of the city who have, in the last two weeks, formed themselves into an association, called on the Board of Health with a set of their urgent reforms. The board confused these men with the older Retail Butchers' Protective Association of New York City and at once heeded their request, believing that it was representative of the desire of the retail trade generally. Their first move was to worry Paddy's market and get the peddlers off the street. The retail trade generally is in accord with this effort. All of the poultry people must take their birds in or have the \$100 bond under which they are put forfeited and collected.

The other matter is the cutting of heads and trotters from spring lambs. The wholesalers of small stock were notified on Friday of last week by the Board of Health of Manhattan that before selling a carcass of lamb they must decapitate it, and cut off the feet below the knee. This is upon a statement from these butchers. The reason urged is that these lamb heads and trotters are unsanitary and dangerous to health. The slaughterers and dealers are complying until the Board of Health rescinds this foolish order upon a foolish request. The head of a lamb is no more unsanitary than any other part of the animal. It is eaten like any other part. The trotters are also harmless. These parts have been, heretofore, left on as a protection to the butcher. Cut off the head and feet of a lamb and there are not three butchers in ten who can tell a spring lamb from a light-weight Merino mutton carcass. The butcher who knows his book will look at the square-cut hoof of his carcass and at the animal's teeth for its age. Every sheep grower knows that the older a sheep becomes the rounder its hoof becomes, bulging in the middle and narrowing at the bottom. He also knows that a lamb is dropped with a full set of infant teeth; that ere it is a year old the front teeth fall out and two longer teeth come up. The lamb is then a year old. In Australia it is known as a "two-tooth." Gradually, a mature tooth forces out and supplants the other "infantiles." The sheep is then a "three-tooth," a "four-tooth," etc., as time ages it. If these heads and feet are gone the butcher has no guide but his general knowledge of meat which is inadequate, as experience proves.

When lambs were sold by the piece, these complaining butchers found them all right—head and all. The new rule which the small stock people are inaugurating of selling carcass lambs by the pound instead of by the piece is evidently the cause of this complaint against the hygienic properties of the heads and feet of spring lambs. The Board of Health will not improve the sanitary condi-

tion of New York City by this pursuit of the small stock dealers in so trivial a matter. The butchers who instigated this order of decapitation will not profit either by the absence of the lamb's head and its feet. This loss in weight will be prorated back upon the lighter carcass and the butcher will simply have to pay as much for the decapitated carcass as he paid for carcass, head and all. The dealer will get his money and still have this by-product of head and feet to the good.

Spring lambs are in late, and beheading begins in June anyhow. Under the present order of the Board of Health the unscrupulous dealer can easily, and may willingly chop off heads and run all of his light-bodied sheep out on the spring lamb trolley and palm them off as such to the unsuspecting butcher. There are marketmen who can tell a lamb. To them the new order means nothing.

We advocate all proper reforms, but we really can not see where the public health or retailing trade can be benefitted by this order to the small stock dealers to behead all of their May spring lamb carcasses. The dealers generally decapitate in June anyhow for another reason. The foundation for a reform should rest upon higher ground than mercenary motives, and selfishness. If enforced decapitation is really an improvement to health or even to the meat of the lamb, it should be done. But does it? There is no sanitary reason for saying so.

## MUTTON HIGH AND THE CAUSE.

Every butcher feels his mutton and lamb bill creeping up on his account book. He does not buy any more than he did before. He buys less, but his bill is more. The packer and the dealer complain also. Flocks on the hoof cost the slaughterer more and that forces a rise. The slaughterer, like the butcher, only makes the same margin of profit as before, but it takes more money to run his business because each sheep's carcass represents more dollars than it did a few months ago.

The shortage in sheep and lambs which we some time ago predicted would be felt is now causing the scarcity and the high prices which are now being felt by every one in the small stock trade. We fear that the top notch has not been reached and that prices will rule generally high during the summer. The severe cold snaps of last winter had their evil effect, both upon food and lambing. In addition to this, lambing was late. A late spring has aggravated these conditions and forced the sheep market into its present undesirable condition. Any old-time butcher will recall but few similar market situations in the sheep line. Mutton, which brought 8 cents a few weeks ago is now fetching 12 cents and more, according to quality. These conditions are hard, but they are real.

## Bucking a Rendering Plant.

The people of North Haven, Conn., are putting in a hard and severe kick against the establishment of the L. B. Darling Fertilizer Company's rendering plant in their city. They already sniff the results of a high flood back wash and grease and worse under their nose when the flood tide comes and the Quinnipiac insists on running backwards and sitting down on the vacant lots about its banks. They shudder at the thought of the malodorous consequences when the tide comes pushing in. There is now a rendering plant there, but not near the center of North Haven. Possibly its breath has assisted the people of the city to the determination to give this competitor from Providence the stiff long-distance presidential shake. At any rate the natives are bestirring to give this new comer a stout resistance which may secure a refusal to license it at all, or to force it on a more distant site than that recently purchased west of Sackett's Point bridge, which is now being excavated.

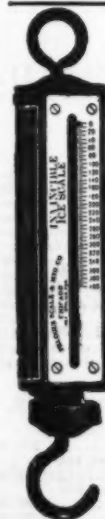
## THE FAT MELTING ASSOCIATION.

The New York Butchers' Fat Melting Association wound up a good year, and should do as well, if not better the ensuing year as the same safe old team is in the saddle in every respect. The old board of trustees was re-elected last week, as we stated. Tuesday night the election for officers for another year resulted in the selection of the same officers who tided the business of the association over the rocks of the last year. The official staff remains as it is: Arthur Bloch, president; George Thomson, vice-president; William G. Wagner, secretary; Felix Haas, treasurer. The balance sheet shows a net profit of about \$4,000 over and above all expenses. This sum was voted into a reserve fund for extended equipment of the new property recently purchased.

## SLAUGHTERING CATTLE IN CUBA.

Swift and Company are slaughtering native cattle in Cuba for a local supply of beef to the people there. Southerberry who, for some time was at the Company's East Side market, First avenue and Forty-third street, has gone to Havana to supervise the slaughtering. He left New York Thursday of last week. This meant will, of course, be refrigerated there for that class of trade. Those who insist on the native stuff hot can have it.

\*\* The meat seizures for the week ending Wednesday, May 17, were as follows: Poultry, 19 barrels, 3,800 lbs.; veal, 2,000 lbs.; hogs, 2,970 lbs.; assorted meats, 220 lbs.; 16 quarters beef, 1,600 lbs.; sheep, 40 lbs.; 1 barrel game, 200 lbs. Total, 10,830 lbs.



## "INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

- No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.  
No. 4. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies.

Patents pending.

Write for prices.

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### The Nack of Marketing Poultry.

The poultry question is one of the biggest of the food questions in this country. It is nearly as big as the fresh mutton industry, and it is bigger than the fresh fish business. This being so, the matter of properly growing, properly preparing, and properly marketing poultry is very important, whether the bird is shipped alive, frozen, or shipped in a dead, fresh-pickled condition. The task of preparing this food for market. The practice of just grabbing chickens in the barnyard and hustling them to market without further ado is an injury to the profit which could otherwise be made upon the fowl if marked otherwise. Birds sell better and fetch more if properly dressed.

The huddled, tiresome packed condition of live fowls when shipped in crates cause them to shrink as much as 5 per cent. in weight from worry, loss of food and drink. The loss is really greater than is seen at first sight because it is a loss in desirable meat and plumpness which depreciates the color of the flesh and its acceptability to the purchaser, thus forcing the sale of the inferior carcass. Dressed poultry, in most markets, fetches three to five cents per pound more than live poultry. The operation of dressing country fowls costs four to five cents per head. In a rush place poultry is dressed at one-half to one cent per head.

Dry picked birds, with the pin feathers carefully picked, and not raked off by friction, and all superfluous stuff removed right up to the head so as to render the carcass more attractive, makes a chicken more marketable, and hence, more profitable. An expert in both the marketing and shop selling of poultry, says:

"Every attention should be paid to making the carcass as attractive as possible, and thus realize the highest price. A well and cleanly picked fowl will often sell quicker in the open market than a scalded, poorly picked and generally unattractive chicken of half the age. Don't lose sight of the fact that the consumer judges an article largely by its appearance."

### Interesting Sheep and Wool Figures.

Lord Cathcart took quite a practical interest in the question of the amount of wool grown on their backs by different breeds of sheep. Twenty years ago he found the following facts: Last Riding of Yorkshire, 8½ lbs.; Lincolnshire, 8 lbs.; Devon and Cornwall, 7½ lbs.; Gloucestershire, 7 lbs.; Cheshire, Durham, Norfolk, Surrey, and Sussex, 4 lbs.; Wiltshire, 3½ lbs., and the lowest was Monmouthshire, 2½ lbs. The low yield of wool of the Lincolnshire sheep is rather surprising.

This will be a surprise to lovers of the Lincoln, as it was generally believed that this sheep yielded a very heavy fleece.

"These figures," observes an authority on modern sheep, "would probably have to be considerably modified to make them applicable now. Sheep, on the whole, would run lighter than they did twenty years ago, and fleeces lighter. Two influences have been at work in this direction, one being the ever-increasing demand for smaller and leaner mutton, and the other the greatly-reduced price of wool. On his return from his last trip to the old country, Mr. Thos. F. Rutledge told me he was greatly struck with the indifference manifested by the English breeders of Lincoln sheep for wool. They appeared to breed entirely for carcass, indifferent whether or no it was clothed with a valuable fleece. The fleece, he said, appeared to grow in spite of the neglect of the breeders. During the same period in Australia there has been a marked increase in the average weight of fleece. In this respect Australia presents a strong contrast to Great Britain."

### Complaint in New Orleans.

The butchers of New Orleans are complaining of the indiscriminate condemnation of their beef cattle. The three organizations interested held a conference.

The conference was called at the instigation of the members of the Live Stock Exchange, to whom several of the butchers had complained that the meat inspectors of the board of health were condemning cattle on the wholesale plan, which wrought havoc with their business. Subsequent developments, however, showed that the facts concerning the condemnation of cattle had been misrepresented or exaggerated, but the conference was not called off, nevertheless, thus affording the authors of the statements an opportunity to substantiate them, which they failed to do.

Facts and figures amply sufficient to prove that the assertions were false and unwarranted were produced at the conference yesterday evening. They showed that the number of cattle, hogs and sheep condemned for all kinds of diseases was less than 1 per cent., and that fewer stock was condemned in this market than in any other. This certainly speaks well for the home article. The ordinance prohibiting the opening of the contents of digestive organs on the floors of the killing stalls would be enforced in a few days. A building specially constructed for the purpose was provided by the Slaughterhouse Company, which is at the disposal of the butchers, if they choose to use it. However, the offal will have to be removed from the slaughtering pens before they are cut and divested of refuse matter. Dr. Heitzman said that this step was taken to improve the sanitary conditions.

Fillet of Beef, a la Sauterne.—6 lb fillet of beef, two onions, two carrots, one head of celery, a bunch of mixed sweet herbs, a few allspice, four cloves, ½ lb fat bacon, one tin preserved mushrooms, half-pint sauterne, one pint stock, a little roux, 1 lb mashed potatoes, 1 pint haricot beans, 1 oz. butter, salt and pepper. Trim and skewer the beef into shape, lard the top side with pieces of fat bacon, cut the carrots, onions, and celery in pieces, lay them at bottom of a deep stewpan, lay in the beef, add the seasoning, mixed herbs, allspice, cloves, and the liquor from the mushrooms; place the lid on the stewpan, and braise for two hours in a hot oven; take off the lid about 15 minutes before being done, to allow the bacon to crisp; strain off the gravy from the beef, let boil and simmer 10 minutes; strain the sauce in a stewpan, let boil, take off the fat, and add the mushrooms; soak the haricot beans for at least 12 hours; boil them in salt and water, with a pinch of sugar, and the butter, until tender; drain them in a sieve. Ten minutes before the fillet is wanted for table, add the sauterne to the sauce, but do not let it boil; place the potatoes on a dish, put the beef on it, pour the sauce.

### Niagara Falls Butchers Active.

The butchers of Niagara Falls, N. Y., have decided to organize themselves into an association for mutual protection. They have influenced the adoption of an amendment to the city ordinance, which will more fully protect the interests of the meat market men. The butchers do not like the free, untaxable ways of the country farmer. The amended ordinance forbids the sale of meats from wagons on the market, or on the streets after market hours except in bulk lots—whole carcasses and quarters. Hogs, and sheep may also be sold in carcass. A violation of this ordinance is punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment. The farmers looked dazed at the sudden break on their free and easy way of selling anywhere, to whomsoever, and in any quantities.

M. E. Reynolds has purchased the Chicago meat market at Oswego Falls, N. Y.

### New Shops.

George Wehinger has opened a new meat market at Matamoras, N. Y. It has a fine refrigerator.

Charles P. Wilder has opened his new, and well equipped market at Onset, Mass.

Witzleben & Frasher have entered upon their new market partnership at Pleasant Prairie, Wis. George Hogan, of Bangor, Me., has opened a new retail meat business at West street, Bar Harbor, Me. William Houston has opened a market and grocery at East Seneca street, Oswego, N. Y.

Fred. H. Bagster has moved into his market at Auburn, N. H.

William Howard is the new proprietor of the meat market at Richford, N. Y. William Clark is about building a \$50,000 market at Morris avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. The present market building is unsuitable.

### Business Changes.

George H. Phelps, who has a meat market at 58 Jackson street, has purchased the market of B. P. Clarke at 5 Jackson street, Batavia, N. Y.

H. A. Bingham has purchased the meat market of A. Landmann at Oradell, N. J.

J. Gartland has bought the Tracy House from Mrs. J. B. Classey and will transform it into a modern meat market.

M. D. Ingalsbe has purchased the meat market of Warren Harris at Fort Ann, N. Y. M. Lynch & Co., have purchased the meat market of E. Carroll, at Brinkerhoff and Williams street, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

William Creamer has purchased the Humes property on Ashlutt street, Pittsfield, Mass., and will open a meat market.

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE.



Freeze-em... Freeze-em...

Will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork Loin, Pork Sausages, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from 1 to 3 Weeks just as fresh.

Prevents Slim and Mould on Meat, and Absolutely Does Away With the Necessity of Trimming, Thereby Making a Great Saving to Butchers.

AS IF THE MEAT WERE FROZEN.

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CHEMISTS,

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, U. S. A.

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## Local and Personal

\*\* Those butchers who worked for William Winberry, at 59 Newark avenue, Jersey City, N. J., acting under orders from President Rowan, laid down their cleavers pending the settlement of a little labor problem. The "strikers" involved were: Thos. Rowan, Jas. Murphy, Jacob Nungesser, Paul J. Winberry, John Connors, Thomas Shannon, Harry Candy, James Dwyer, Richard Kindred and William Smith. The Labor Federation is very active just now.

\*\* L. J. Kavana, Armour & Co.'s branch manager, at Glens Falls, N. Y., has been promoted to be the same company's manager at Cohoes, N. Y.

\*\* The City Market House Company, of Wilmington, Del., met Wednesday night of last week and elected the following directors: President, Fred. Kienle; vice-president, J. Corish; secretary, D. H. McGill; treasurer, A. Garey; janitor, Ross Abrams; F. Lee, J. Gibbons, F. Marshall, W. H. Reeves and J. H. Joslyn.

\*\* Harry G. Shreve has gone into partnership with his father in the meat and provision business at Asbury Park, N. J. The firm will be A. R. Shreve & Son, 55 South Main street. The firm is a very good one.

\*\* Harrison Smith, proprietor of the tallow and grease factory at Terre Haute, Ind., was injured in a runaway accident a few days ago.

\*\* Wilkes Barre, Pa., has a real butcher for meat inspector. He is C. J. Diebel, the well known marketman, whose business is at North Main street, Wilkes Barre. He is thoroughly qualified and is known as a fair man. He went right to work. The next day after his appointment, he confiscated seven "bobs."

\*\* The Retail Butchers' Protective Association of New York City, elected the usual delegates to the State convention at Utica, June 5 and 6.

\*\* G. L. Newton will soon open a butcher shop and provision market at Hague, N. Y.

\*\* Charles Haeberle had a fight on Monday with Adolph Stetler, at Paterson, N. J. Haeberle is a butcher and had his skull fractured by the fall. Stetler knocked him down. Cards!

\*\* Auguste Richome, pork butcher at 305 Seventh avenue (one time member of Brochard & Richome), has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$1619; no assets. This liability is due to a lease made by the former partner, who was lost on the sunken steamer Bourgoyne lost at sea before Mr. Richome entered the firm.

\*\* An old time native Knickerbocker meat man has gone in the death of Joseph W. Clinch, the owner of the noted live steer "George Washington," weighing 3724 pounds. This steer was visited by Daniel Webster, the statesman. Mr. Clinch was one of the landmarks of the old Center market. His father was the brother of Mrs. A. T. Stewart. He died Monday, aged 89 years. He was old and honorable.

\*\* The Springfield Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association at the last meeting voted to close up on Decoration Day (May 30). This organization has a strong committee working to checkmate the efforts to repeal the Dubuque law.

\*\* The small stock dealers had an argument at President Murphy's ear yesterday. The Board of Health was presented with facts which is likely to upset the order of Friday of last week notifying them to take off the heads and feet of lambs when selling them to butchers.

\*\* Frank E. Matthews, acting manager at the Manhattan market box of Swift and Company during the illness of Manager Lowell, who has now recovered, is away on a week's holiday.

\*\* A. S. Hart, who was Lieutenant in Co. L, 14th Regiment, New York National Guard, and was located at Chickamauga during the late war with Spain, is now bookkeeper for Nelson Morris & Co., at Manhattan market, vice Mr. Munter. Lieutenant Hart entered upon his duties last Monday. He says the army beef and rations at their camp were all right.

\*\* Eugene Goll, the bone man at 93d street and Amsterdam avenue, has a Jonah Leg. On Monday, at Lister's he broke it the third time. He fell and fractured the kneecap. He deserves better treatment.

\*\* Joe Macdonald, who was with Cudahy, is now a branch manager for Adams Bros., of Barclay street. Mr. Macdonald knows the trade.

\*\* V. Odenwelder, the butcher at 458 11th avenue, had the misfortune of having his horse, wagon and load of beef stolen last week. He sounded the alarm to a policeman, who turned it into headquarters, which alarmed every police station in Greater New York by the ring of one bell. Every police station is in open telephone connection with police headquarters, so that when the clerk there rings the alarm it rings in every police station under Chief Devery, and when the chief, or one of his staff talks, he talks to every precinct in the metropolitan area at once. In three minutes a crime can be reported, and every precinct know of it; and in short order the whole force of Greater New York can be set at work. It is the finest system in the world. Butchers should take care of their teams, but, if anything goes amiss they may know that a report to a street policeman will result in every office knowing of his troubles in less than ten minutes.

\*\* It is rumored that one of the leading fat peddlers of New York City has bought some land at Fort Lee, N. J., and that he expects to erect a factory upon it at an early date.

\*\* W. H. Noyes, general manager of Swift and Company, New York City, has returned from his extended tour of the West. Mr. Noyes arrived in New York last week, looking first rate. While "abroad" he took in all of the Western plants except St. Paul. The conditions "out there," except the general shortage of stock, are favorable.

\*\* George Dressler now sells kosher chucks and a general line of meats at Graham avenue. He began last Saturday a week ago.

\*\* Frank Koblich is not with Eastmans now. He was a very efficient manager of the floor cattle department. His resignation is a loss to any live meat concern desiring good men. Eastmans have suffered a loss in parting with his services.

\*\* Frank Hughes is the successor to Koblich, resigned, at Eastmans plant, 59th street and 11th avenue. Mr. Hughes had a good name over at the Hudson River Stockyards, where he did work for the Eastmans Company.

\*\* One of Eastmans' salesmen was seen on the road last Saturday, not a hundred miles from Jerome avenue, behind a fast horse, in company with a dark and comely young lady. The couple were so wrapped in the exhilarating hilarity of the spanking drive that they saw nothing but the dashing team, and heard naught but the rushing wind murmuring in soft whispers which were not unpleasant.

\*\* General Eastern Manager J. H. Norris, of the Cudahy Packing Company, seems to be using tact and good graces on the trade, judging from the kindly words heard about him over Greater New York. This is nice for a newcomer.

### THE CALFSKIN ASSOCIATION.

The property of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association for the last year is evidenced by the following dividend and bonuses declared upon its shares and the skins purchased during the twelve months ending April 31, 1899. A dividend of 6 per cent was declared on the \$50,000 capital represented by the shares. A further bonus of 10 cents per skin was voted and made payable on all No. 1 skins for the eleven months ending with March, and 18 cents per No. 1 skin for all skins for the month of April. The increase in the April bonus was due to the fact that the association continued to pay its uniform price of 15 cents per pound for skins during April when other houses paid 17 cents. What the customer of the association lost in advanced price he reaped in his increased bonus and gets the whole in a neat little sum. In addition to the above benefits, the shares are enhanced in value by the fact that \$8000 has been added to the sinking fund for still further reducing the original encumbrance upon the association property. The business has been further enhanced in another way. Altogether, the position of the concern, and its transactions for the past year are gratifying. Its officers and its stockholders are to be congratulated upon this satisfactory result.

The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association has made a record of which its founders and shareholders should be proud. By patriotic support, and good management, its career has been one of eminent success. It has had the trials and vicissitudes of all businesses competing for profit in a merciless market. The result is that it is now one of the best investments in New York City. The annual meeting of the shareholders on Thursday night heard a gratifying state of facts. These annual meetings have their expectations and their fevers, naturally. When the smoke of battle clears every one looks around over the balance sheet and says: "Ah, well, she did pretty well last year." Many who are not retail butchers hold shares in this association. They would not if its shares were a bad investment.

### Calfskin Association Directors.

At the largely attended meeting of the shareholders on Thursday night at Terrace Garden, 58th street and 3d avenue, the following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: George Thomson, Arthur Block, Aaron Buchsbaum, Wm. G. Wagner, Herman Schloffer, H. Heineman, and Nathan Levy. There was very little opposition to these gentlemen. The Calfskin Association is in a very healthy condition and on a safe financial basis. As the new board consists of the old and tried members and officers who have mainly brought about this condition in troublous times, the shareholders can confidently hope for a very good showing at the end of the ensuing twelve months.

### "Bob" Veal Seized and Cremated.

The "bob" veal inspectors are making the holding of immature calf meat a precarious matter in the country districts of New York State. Two inspectors raided Erie trains at Greycourt last Friday night and took in a quantity of "bob" veal consigned to the New York City market. These carcasses had been shipped from Goshen, Warwick, Craigville, Chester, Sugar Loaf, Stone Bridge, Hampton and other Erie main and branch line stations. The inspectors went about their work without much ado. Some of the meat seized was sent on to Dr. M. H. Kelly, at Albany, N. Y., for analysis. The balance of the carcasses were covered with kerosene oil and burned on the spot. The profits lost in this cremation will take much stuff to even up.

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## Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster  
Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and  
Bills of Sale have been recorded  
up to Friday, May 19, 1899:

### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

#### Mortgages.

Schrader, C., 3353 5th ave.; to K. Gerold (filed May 17) ..... \$ 500  
Schindler, H. & M., 83 Sheriff st.; to Isaac Schindler (filed May 18) ..... 200

#### Bills of Sale.

Levy, Benj., 1107 1st ave.; to Lina Levy (filed May 17) ..... \$ 210  
Roth, Morris, 248 8th ave.; to C. Hofmann (filed May 18) ..... 225  
Hofman, Caroline, 278 8th ave.; to F. O. Steinway (filed May 18) ..... 300

### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

#### Mortgages.

Sivenson, J. A., 495 Atlantic ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed May 15) ... \$ 225

#### Bills of Sale.

Herlet, Charlotte, 121 Wythe ave.; to Zigmund Pasternak and Jacob Rechnitz (filed May 16) ..... nom.

## Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and  
Bills of Sale have been recorded  
up to Friday, May 19, 1899:

### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

#### Mortgages.

William Koby, 105 Delancey st.; to V. Steiner (filed May 12) ..... \$1,500  
Umhauff, H. P. F., 1343 5th ave.; to W. Stern (filed May 13) ..... 50  
Stephens, H. H., 278 10th ave.; to R. Hill (filed May 13) ..... 150  
George, John, 2380 3d ave.; to E. R. Biehler (filed May 13) ..... 79  
Van Estenhill, Marie, 2103 3d ave.; to E. R. Biehler (filed May 13) ..... 42  
Hendler, Barnett, 160 E. 2d st.; to L. Hendler (filed May 15) ..... 105  
Gunbossy, Lena, 112-112½ 3d ave.; to B. Buttner (filed May 15) ..... 1,175  
Colfax, S. M., 156 8th ave.; to C. E. Brown (filed May 15) ..... 90  
Dresher, Louis, 646 2d ave.; to F. Flory (filed May 16) ..... 800  
Fisher, D. M., 35 E. 19th st.; to M. Curley (filed May 16) ..... 150  
Hendrick & Agnette, 142 Fulton st.; to Lord & Taylor (filed May 16) ..... 600  
Sperry, G. C., 409 Broadway; to A. Schworer (filed May 17) ..... 3,000  
Farber & Rubin, 37 Stanton st.; to M. Scherzer (filed May 17) ..... 200  
Wark, Albert, 2388 3d ave.; to M. Moor (filed May 17) ..... 1,000  
Goldberg, Sam'l, 825 1st ave.; to P. Passons (filed May 17) ..... 120  
Arnstner, Abram, 164 E. 112th st.; to Weissman Blumenthal Co. (filed May 17) ..... 100  
Garney, W., 26 Bond st.; to S. Niman (filed May 18) ..... 500  
Rogers, J., (ex. of) 630 Broadway; to J. M. Bell (filed May 18) ..... 9,887  
Clark, E. H., 147 W. 42d st.; to Ellen Clark (filed May 18) ..... 1,416

#### Bills of Sale.

Dieller, Max, 96 Allen st.; to Bernard Dillen (filed May 12) ..... \$ 500  
Lake, Mabel E., 909 Columbus st.; to W. S. Christian (filed May 12) ..... 500  
Carroll, Hugh, 752 2d ave.; to E. Keane (filed May 13) ..... 400  
Davis, Chas. W., 33 Bayard st.; to Sophie Davis (filed May 15) ..... 1  
Heidman, J. D., 718 2d ave.; to C. W. Heitman (filed May 16) ..... 600  
Katz & Schechner, 37 Stanton st.; to Farber & Rubin (filed May 17) ..... 250  
Hessels, F. J., 1156 Ogden ave.; to Matilda Hessels (filed May 18) ..... 500

### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

#### Mortgages.

Kleppert, John and Christina, 344 Central ave., to Miller & Gans (R) (filed May 12) ..... \$ 150  
Hoffmann, Samuel, 165 Osborn st.; to Moses Levin (filed May 13) ..... 135  
Hoffmann, Samuel, 165 Osborn st.; to Moses Levin (R) (filed May 13) ..... 95  
Hunt, C. E., 567 Jefferson ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed May 15) ..... 270  
Sprout, Wm. H., and Nettie E., 1191 Fulton st.; to Peter Sturke (filed May 15) ..... 300  
Remschel, Louisa, 575 Bushwick ave.; to W. F. Vassler (filed May 16) ..... 200  
Welner, Wm. J., 355 Adams st.; to E. R. Biehler (filed May 16) ..... 75  
Siebert, Louis E., 181 Willoughby st.; to Julius Dolgner (filed May 17) ..... 716  
Yeager, Maggie J., 10 Hanover pl.; to American Pie Baking Co. (filed May 18) ..... 77  
O'Donnell, David, 79 Atlantic ave.; to Ellen J. Nagle (filed May 19) ..... 200

#### Bills of Sale.

Butt, Charles B., 71 Steuben st.; to John Koch (filed May 16) ..... \$ 400  
Hanson, Charles, 301 Graham ave.; to Christian Kramer (filed May 17) ..... 487  
Grasniek, Augusta, 318 Floyd st.; to Carl G. Strohm (filed May 18) ..... 100

### HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

#### Mortgages.

Pizzirusso, Arcangio, to L. Damello ... \$ 93

## BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—John W. Davis, Hartford; meats, etc.; transferred business over to creditors.—Joseph H. Witcomb, Bridgeport; meat market; R. E. mortg., \$8000.—Herman Beulich, Hartford; Hartford Bologna Company; real and personal property attached.

INDIANA.—Myers Bros., Cambridge City; butchers; succeeded by Jacob Myers.—E. M. Kelsey, Fort Wayne; meat; deed, \$1350.—Albert R. Worm, Indianapolis; meats; R. E. mortg., \$600.

KENTUCKY.—R. L. King & Co., Lexington; wholesale provisions; succeeded by R. L. King.—Smith & Flour, Lexington; restaurant; dissolved, Smith retiring.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Brown & Adams, Boston; wool; special capital, \$50,000 to May 13, 1901.—Louis Audit, Fall River; provisions, etc.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.—Joseph A. Pepsin, Fitchburg; restaurant; chatt. mortg., \$711.—Lawrence J. Fenton, Taunton; peddler provisions; R. E. mortg., \$1400 and \$250.—Humphrey D. Murphy, Waltham; butcher, etc.; R. E. mortg., \$200.

MICHIGAN.—A. M. McNeil & Co., Albion; restaurant; succeeded by Warwick & Durin.

MISSOURI.—S. P. Ferrill, Dearborn; meats; E. Kern, succeeds.—Biggs & Koch, Kansas City; wholesale hides, etc.; A. G. W. Koch, dead.

NEW YORK.—Sugru & Stone, Rochester; restaurant; succeeded by Charles C. Sugru Co. (inc.).—Elmer L. Eaton, Buffalo; live stock; judgt., \$707.—Herman Hartmann, Buffalo; meats; R. E. mortg., \$6000.—John T. Weissler, Buffalo; meats; conveyance by referee, \$1500.

OHIO.—Biggs & Cowherd, Cincinnati; restaurant; dissolved; succeeded by Mrs. J. E. Riggs.—N. Lowenstine & Son, Jackson; butchers, etc.; out of business.—Smith Bros., Fayette; meat; chatt. mortg., \$500.—John F. O'Farrell, Toledo; meat; received deed, \$4000; gave R. E. mortg., \$1900.

RHODE ISLAND.—John Grant, estate of, Providence; meats, etc.; succeeded by Dunlap & Johnston.—Thomas W. Gilchrist, Woonsocket; market; advertised at auction.

WISCONSIN.—Follett Bros. & Tennis, Green Bay; meat; succeeded by Henry Tennis.—Vessey & Hardell, Rhinelander; meat; succeeded by E. C. Vessey.

\*\*The Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., has granted a license to Beierlein Bros., to sell fresh and salted meats at 453 Michigan street in that city upon paying the fee for the privilege.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The butchers of California are again up to a pleasant event in butcherdom in the far West. They celebrate "Butchers' Day" on Wednesday of next week. A very long and enjoyable programme will be carried out on the Oakland race track. Among the events will be horse racing, athletic sports, dancing, etc. These latter will be at Shell Mound. If this day is as well patronized this year as last there will be fully 20,000 people out. A new kind of cake walk will be a feature of this celebration, which is the sixth annual event of its kind at the Golden Gate. The committees for the occasion are:

General Committee of Arrangements.—Captain J. H. McMenomy (chairman), Harry Munson, Fred Carius, Henry Moffatt, James Hall, Fred Becker, R. Wannemacher, K. Wertheimer, H. Levy.

Committee on Programme at Race Track.—John Lacoste (chairman), A. Decourtieux, Bert Coombs, Edward Taaffe, Henry Westphal, A. P. Clayburgh, U. M. Slater, Lon Nonneman, Isaac Poly.

Finance Committee.—J. Buttgenbach (chairman), Ed. Kelly, D. A. Huntemann, E. Schuck, Paul Friese, F. C. Winters.

Music Committee.—R. Wannemacher (chairman), O. G. Newhall.

Committee on Programme at Shell Mound.—H. Schrieber (chairman), Joe Flach, H. C. Flageollet.

Committee on "Race Track Gates"—F. J. McGowan (chairman), Frank Merrill, Chas. Baccus, Henry Meyn.

Committee on Shell Mound Gates.—J. Nolthenius (chairman), C. Alt., — Steinhauser.

Floor Manager, Lower Pavilion—Sam Meyer.

Floor Manager, Upper Pavilion.—J. H. Shone.

Judges.—B. Horn, Sr., E. G. Rodolph, Sam Solomon.

Timers.—L. D. Stone, M. Schweitzer, J. W. Phillips.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Holyoke, Mass., gave a pleasant ball last Tuesday night to their friends and themselves. The cake walk was very amusing. The music was furnished by Schneidawind's orchestra.

The butchers of Wichita, Kan., have begun the early closing of their shops. The following humane butchers have signed the agreement to close at 7:30 p. m. daily except Saturday nights. They will close at 10:30 a. m. on Sundays. This is the list which contains the sum of butcherdom:

C. E. Parkhurst, 1149 South Lawrence avenue; Theodore Paul, 539 North Main street; H. M. Howard, 418 East Douglas avenue; James T. Wilson; Whittick Bros., 222 East Douglas avenue; Charles Denar, 121 West Douglas avenue; Stewart & Dawson, 214 N. Main street; J. R. Lock, 940 North Main street; C. A. Frankfield, 358 North Main street; V. J. Hunter, 211 East Douglas avenue; Dye Bros., 908 East Douglas avenue; W. H. Kelchmer, 131 North Main street; George M. Leitzenberg, 244 North Main street; L. F. Smith, 813 North Main street; D. V. Grimes, East Douglas avenue; E. B. Rush, 538 Waco avenue; F. H. Handley, 1119 West Douglas avenue; Story & Hoyt, South Main street; W. H. McClain, 1028 East Douglas avenue; A. G. Farley, 816 East Douglas avenue.

The Retail Butchers' and Retail Grocers' Associations of Bay City, Mich., are in dead earnest about enforcing the Sunday closing law. As a result of the first raid on Sabbath violators of the law ten warrants went out for as many "infringers." There will be fifteen more hauled up and lightly fined or let off with a warning for "first offense."

The Binghamton Retail Butchers' Association had an important meeting last week, and elected the following officers for the next year: President, E. F. Hopton, vice-president, P. J. Hastings; secretary, R. W. Sampson; treasurer, George W. North.

President E. F. Hopton, and N. C. Tompkins, were elected delegates to represent this association at the State convention, next June, at Utica, N. Y.



**Friday's Closings.**

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—On Friday the market was firmer, and as affected by the improved lard market and the further advance for tallow, while there are comparatively few small lots to be had, and these only at steadier prices, so that if demands should quicken they could not be surprised except in a direction where there is marked confidence over its general position and the consequent indifference over selling except at advanced prices.

**TALLOW.**—On Friday the exporters were making advanced bids. They offered 4½¢ for anything in the way of city in hhds, and 47-16¢ for special lots of city, while nothing could be had under 4½¢, and it looked as though a sale might be made before night at either 47-16 or 4½¢, and most likely at 4½¢. Country made has been advanced, and is now 4½¢ to 4¾¢, as to quality, with very little of it arriving.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—On Friday 5½¢@5¾¢ was quoted at the West, and 5½¢ in New York, without further sales.

\* Several arrests have been made of cattle thieves belonging to a gang which has troubled the citizens of Texarkana and parts of Bowie county, Texas. The first arrest was that of a negro, who confessed that he was one of a well-organized gang; four others of his associates were placed in the custody of the officers and it is said that other arrests will follow.

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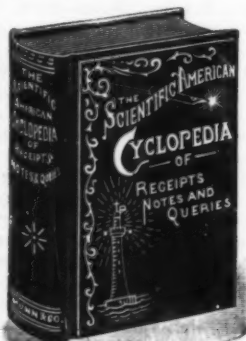
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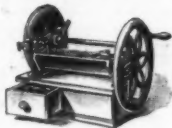
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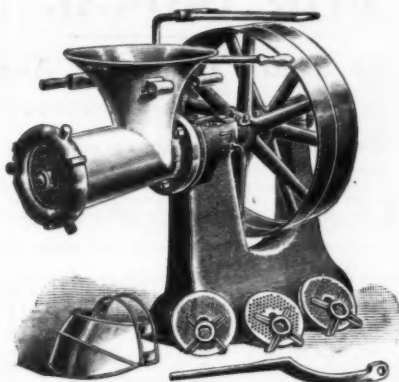
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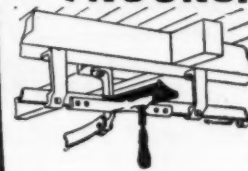
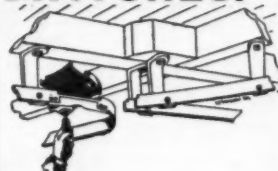
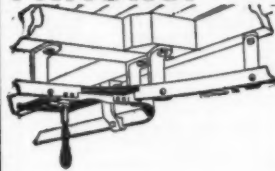
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### CONTENTS OF BOOK.

1.—WHOLESALE GROCERS OF THE U. S. AND CANADA (3,000), 1,800 of which are strictly wholesale, 1,200 wholesale and retail. It states which are strictly wholesale and which are partly retail. It gives the financial rating of each name. This is the most complete and accurate list of the trade ever issued. It is thoroughly revised by some of the largest houses of the country, who have dealings with the entire trade.

2.—The Grocery and Merchandise Brokers of the U. S. and Canada, with the financial rating of each (2,500 names).

3.—All Manufacturers, Jobbers, Producers and Importers under the following classifications, with the financial rating of each (for use of Jobbers, Brokers, Export and Foreign Trade as a Purchasing Guide. The only compilation ever made that gives information of value to Buyers, and is the only Grocery Book that is used by Buyers):

Acid Phosphate	Cranberries	Malt	Soda, Caustic
Alcohol	Cream Tartars	Manioca	Salt
Alum	Crushed Fruits	Maple Sugar	Salt, Celery
Almond Paste	Curry Powder	Maple Syrup	Saltpetre
Almond Powder	Cut Soles, Leather	Marmalade	Samp
Ammonia	Cuttle Fish Bone	Matches	Sardines, Paste
Anchovies	Deviled Meats	Meat Cutters	Sardines, Imported
Arrow Root	Disinfectants	Metal Polishes	Sardines, Domestic
Axes and Hatchets	Dog Cakes	Milk Food	Sarsaparilla
Axle Grease	Dried Fruit	Mince Meat	Saratoga Chips
Bags, Manila Warp	Dusters, Feather	Molasses	Sauces
Bags and Bagging	Extracts, Flavoring	Mustard	Sausage Seasoning
(Hemp, etc.)	Extract, Root Beer	Mustard, Prepared	Scales
Baby Food	Extract of Beef	Nuts	Scythes
Baking Powders	Farinaceous Goods	Nut Meats	Sea Moss Farine
Barb Wire	Faucets, Molasses, etc.	Oatmeal	Sealing Wax
Baskets	Figs	Oat Flakes	Sewer
Beans, Dried	Fireworks	Oats, Rolled	Shoe Dressing
Beef Extract	Fish, Salt	Oil, Castor	Shot
Bees Wax	Fish, Smoked	Oil, Cotton Seed	Shovels, Spades, etc
Binder Twine	Fish, Oysters, Can'd	Oil, Linseed	Snuff
Bird Gravel	Flavoring Extracts	Oil, Harness	Soaps, Laundry
Bird Seed	Florida Water	Oil, Tanks	Soaps, Toilet
Blacking, Stove	Flour	Olive	Soaps, Scouring
" Boot and Shoe	Fly Paper	Olive Oil	Soaps, Castile
Blue and Bluing	Fodder Yarns	Oranges	Soap Powder
Borax, Crystal	Fruits, Dried	Oysters, Canned	Soda, Bicarb.
Borax, Powdered	Fruits, Green	Paint	Soda, Canned
Bouillon	French Fruits in Gla.	Paper, Toilet	Soup Tablets, Evap.
Brooms	French Vegetables	Paper Bags & Sacks	Spices
Brushes	Fruit Butter	Paper, Parchment	Sponges
Butters, Fruit	Fruits, Marmalades,	Paper, Wrapping	Spring Balances
Butter	Jellies, etc.	Paris Green	Starch, Laundry
Butter Color	Fruits in Glass	Peas, Green & Split	Starch, Cooking
Candles	Fruit Jars	Peas, French	Starch Polish
Candy	Fruit Syrups	Perfumery, etc.	Stove Polish
Canned Goods	Fruit Juices	Pickles	Sugars
Can Openers	Gelatine	Pigs' Feet	Sulphur
Cans, Ash	Ginger, Jamaica	Pipes	Syrups
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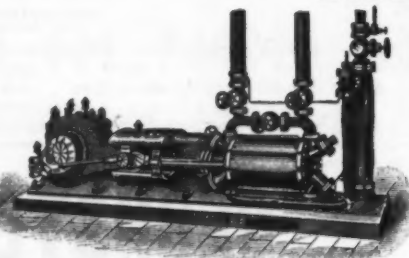
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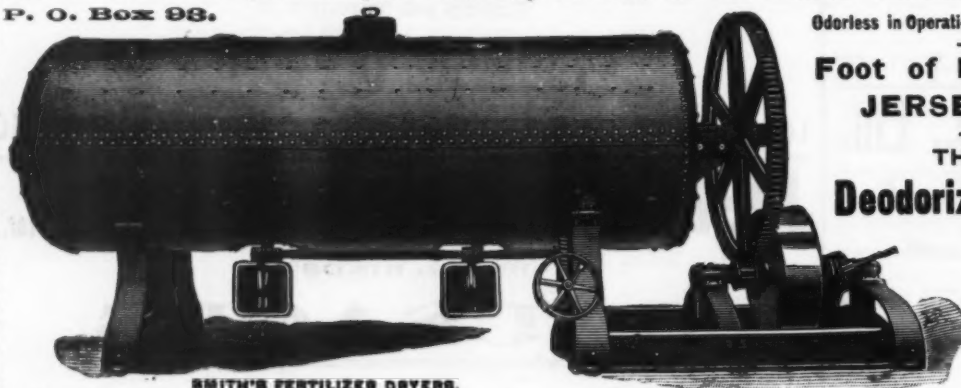
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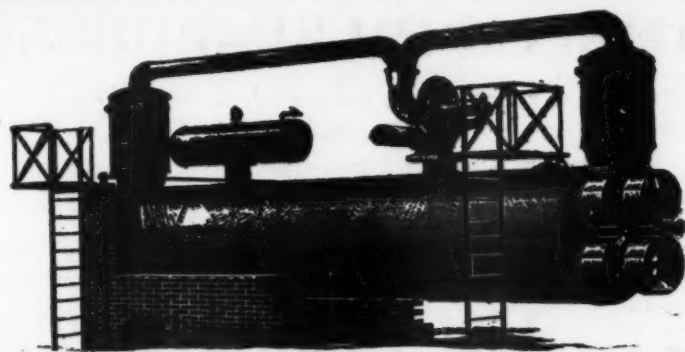
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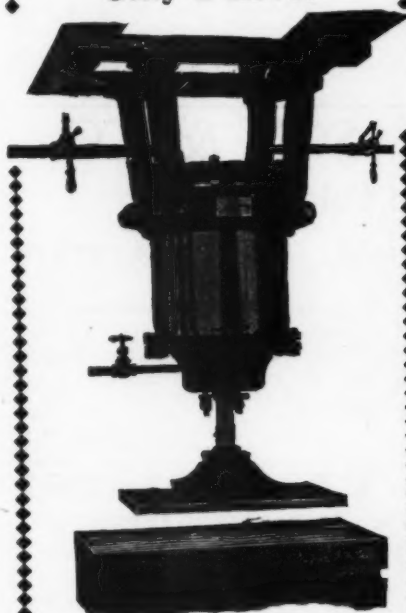
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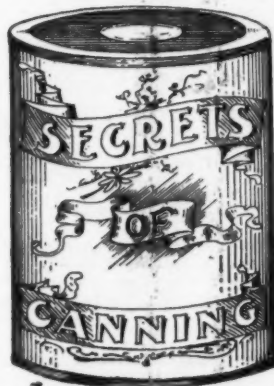
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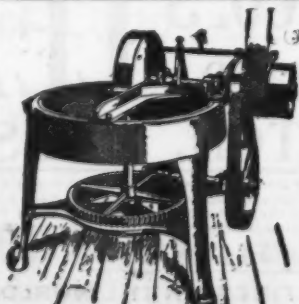
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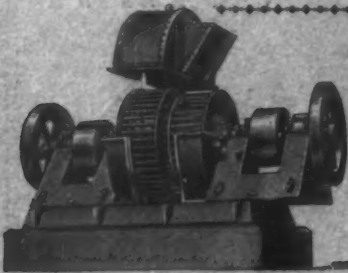
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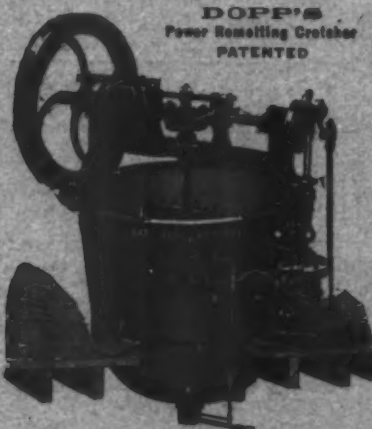
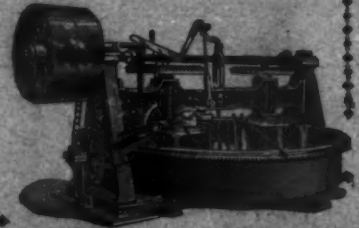
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